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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 6, 14 and 16.

Worcester Strike Ends; Defense Program on Time; Perkins to Manage EDB

The World's Day—August 22, 1941

New England: Leland-Gifford Workers Return

Drawback to airplane production in New England was wiped out by strikers returning to work at Leland-Gifford plant in Worcester pending Washington conference. [Details of this and other strikes: Page 2.]

Fifteen Republican Congressmen, who have been studying New England farming conditions, cut short their tour by omitting a scheduled visit to Rhode Island. [Details and pictures: Page 6.]

The annual horse show at Cohasset, Mass., opened under sunny skies with a large audience. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Dr. Mabelle B. Blake of Cambridge, member of the faculty of Bradford Junior College, has been appointed special college consultant of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. [Page 2.]

Gasoline service stations reacted variously throughout New England to the need for "rationing." [Page 2.]

Big and little businessmen of Connecticut got together at a mass meeting and speeded up allotment of defense sub-contracts. [Page 1.]

At Hyde Park: President Refutes Byrd's Charge

President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, N. Y., for the weekend, where he will be host to the Duke of Kent, brother of the King of England, took up the following issues:

Senator Byrds charges—The President told his press conference the defense program was up to estimates, contradicting Senator Byrd's statement that defense was lagging seriously. [Page 9.]

Kearny strike—Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that the Government would not have to take over the struck Kearny, N. J., shipyard which has been idle for 16 days. [Page 10.]

Military service—An executive order was issued by the President extending the term of military service 18 months for selectees, reservists, National Guardsmen and enlisted Army personnel.

Gasoline shortage—Mr. Roosevelt advised newspapermen he had no objection to a Congressional investigation of the shortage of gasoline in the East so long as there was no disclosure of information harmful to democracy.

Tariff—A 50 per cent increase in the tariff on imported crab meat, of which Japan is the chief source of supply, was ordered by the President.

Washington: Milo Perkins Director of EDB

Milo Perkins, Federal Surplus Foods Corporation President, was appointed executive director of the Economic Defense Board.

Air and Sea: Steel Mill in Netherlands Bombed

RAF bombers swooped as low as 50 feet today to bomb the rolling mill and other sections of the Ijmuiden iron and steel works in the Netherlands, the Air Ministry announced, while several hundred fighter planes swept over Holland and Northern France.

German warplanes, prowling over the English Channel during the night, were reported to have damaged a 3,000-ton freighter off Cromer and another merchantman off Great Yarmouth. A German reconnaissance plane was said to have shot down a Sunderland flying boat over the Faroe Islands.

In France: Nazis Reduce Occupation Charges

Germany has granted France a reduction from 400,000,000 francs to 300,000,000 francs a day on the cost of maintaining the German Army of Occupation. (The franc is worth about 2 cents.)

Arrests of Jews in retaliation for alleged Communist outbreaks in France was reported continuing. [Page 8.]

In the Orient: U. S.-Japan Repatriation Plan

Secretary of State Hull indicated that some arrangement had been made with Japan for gradual repatriation of American citizens from that country and Japanese from the United States. He said there likely would be movement of small groups of Americans from Japan to Shanghai and Japanese from this country to Japan.

Japan's Cabinet adopted a new resources mobilization plan, particularly designed to make the country self-sufficient in iron, steel, and coal within the East Asia "co-prosperity sphere."

Japan announced plans for a student labor service beginning with the fall semester as a part of the regular curriculum in Japanese schools. It is to increase agricultural production.

Japan officially "hoped" for assurances from the United States that planes shipped across the Pacific would not remain at Vladivostok, which Tokyo has termed a "northern Singapore" and threat to its island Empire.

Thailand's radio declared Bangkok fully trusted Japanese and British assurances that no attack on the country was contemplated. At the same time the people were warned to prepare air raid shelters.

Russia: Fighting Covers Entire Front

Invasion of Russia today entered the third month as fighting continued the whole length of the front. [Page 1.]

Russians abandoned Gomel, an important communications center between Kiev and Smolensk, claiming to have exacted the heaviest price from the Germans for their advance.

Leningrad and Odessa, the two encircled cities, still continued to hold off the invader.

In Iran: Answer on Nazis Reaches London

Iran's answer to the British-Russian request that German technicians be banished from that Middle East oil kingdom reached London. The contents of the note were not disclosed.

British troop concentrations in Iraq appeared to presage Allied military action if diplomacy fails in Iran. [Page 8.]

Americas: Cuba Orders Arrest of 36 Nazis

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The arrest of 36 persons, including German nationals and alleged Nazi sympathizers, was ordered by Judge Ramon Vasquez, who is investigating anti-Argentine activities.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

In Defense Job

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Mabelle B. Blake

Of Cambridge, Mass., whose appointment as special college consultant of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was announced today by Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator.

Women's colleges and defense: Page 2.

All Railroads To Study Cuts In Schedules

All railroads of the country have been asked to survey their passenger train service with a view toward curtailment in order to conserve coal supplies, an official of the Boston and Albany Railroad said today in discussing the road's plan to curtail its passenger service.

The request, he said, came from Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner of the Advisory Commission on National Defense. The B. & A. last night announced suspension of eight trains in its Springfield-Worcester section, starting Monday.

No other New England roads have yet made plans for discontinuing trains. The Boston & Maine last night announced that it planned no curtailment at present.

Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad, said today that the New Haven is not contemplating any reduction in passenger service to save coal.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Gasoline Price Rise Indicated On Week End

Boost of at least one cent a gallon foreseen as station operators start 'rationing.'

A rise in gas prices amounting to at least one cent a gallon may go into effect in Massachusetts today or tomorrow, Frederick H. Moore, Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, declared today.

He said that unless the price increase is allowed before Monday, many hundreds of small gas stations will be forced out of business.

The critical situation exists throughout the Eastern Seaboard, and should result in general price increases, he indicated.

John J. McBride, State Director of Necessaries of Life, however, was warning gas station owners that unauthorized price boosts, if "unreasonable," are illegal in Massachusetts.

Probe Not Opposed

In Hyde Park, N. Y., at the "temporary White House," President Roosevelt told his press conference he had no objection to the proposed Congressional investigation of the oil and gasoline shortage in the East so long as no information was disclosed that would be harmful to Democracy.

From New York, word came that the Petroleum Marketing Committee of District 1 has recommended to Washington a cut in gas supplies for pleasure motorists amounting to 40 per cent.

The cut would apply during the final two weeks of August if made official Government policy. That action may be taken today, some New York gas men appear to feel.

Such drastic action is necessary, the Committee is understood to have reported, in order that the 10 per cent cut in supplies to dealers ordered Aug. 15 may not work hardship to commercial vehicles.

Many Measures Taken

Dealers in many parts of the Seaboard, apparently realizing suddenly that "first come, first served" business-as-usual would leave their tanks completely dry by the end of the month, refused some customers gasoline, closed early in the day, decided upon gasless Sundays, and took many other measures in addition to the price boosts.

[In an accompanying column, steps taken in Massachusetts and other Seaboard states are enumerated.]

The gas dealers, by order of Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, can sell no more than 45 per cent of their

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Roosevelt to Isolationists: Get Out of Democratic Party

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — President Roosevelt is endeavoring to turn the isolationist leaders out of the Democratic Party.

That is the significant and potentially controversial conclusion which political observers today immediately placed upon the President's letter to the National Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

This communication, read to the gathering in Louisville, Ky., yesterday is accepted in Washington as a polite but positive invitation by Mr. Roosevelt to all "Democratic obstructionists" of the Administration's defense policies to take off the Democratic label.

They are, he said bluntly, in the "wrong party."

Now the President, who has had problems "purging" his party ranks before, didn't name names in the first hints which he has laid down that he would like to see an early house cleaning in his own party but Congressmen had no doubt to whom he was referring when they read the headlines this morning.

Identities Clear

Politely the President referred only in general terms to those individuals who campaign against the "principles and policies of a political party" and then seek to "retain the right of membership in that party."

Frankly the President, no one in Washington has any doubt, meant Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri. They are the wearers of the Democratic label who have taken the lead in campaigning against the "principles and policies" of their party, as interpreted and endorsed by the majority of the party.

Unlike the broadsides which he delivered against those Congressmen whom he sought to read out of the Democratic Party following the defeat of the court-enlargement bill, Mr. Roosevelt is approaching his new objective more gingerly and more tactfully. At the moment at least he is not asking for any specific party action—and it is difficult to see what party action could be taken; rather he is simply raising the "question" whether at a time when he "hoped domestic politics would play no part in our defense measures" Democratic "obstructionists" ought

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Young Democrats rallied by Roosevelt to defense: Page 3.

Reds Admit Advance by Nazis; Canada in Line With Churchill; Britain Decentralizing Empire

Wide World Cablephoto

Winston Churchill Greets W. L. Mackenzie King

Mr. King is the third Dominion Prime Minister to come to London during the war, the others being Peter Fraser of New Zealand and Robert G. Menzies of Australia. Unofficial conjecture associates Mr. King's visit with a possible move for Canadian conscription for overseas service. The Ottawa chief came to London after a secret trans-Atlantic flight.

Nazis capture Gomel, all Leningrad rises to defend city—Big losses on both sides.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Aug. 22

As the invasion of Russia entered its third month today, the Russians acknowledged that they had withdrawn from Gomel, approximately midway between Smolensk and Kiev, but said that their troops were counterattacking elsewhere on the centrol front and were strongly resisting German forces trying to advance toward Leningrad.

During the night, the Soviet Information Bureau said, particularly stubborn fighting raged around Kingisepp, Novgorod, and Gomel.

The withdrawal from Gomel, situated on the Sozh River just northeast of its junction with the Dnieper, was described as a strategic maneuver to keep the Red Army intact after it had inflicted the largest possible losses on the Germans. Fighting was said to be continuing in that area.

New Drive on Ukraine

The loss of Gomel did not appear to have greatly weakened the position of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces defending the road to Moscow, most observers expressing belief that the Germans probably would turn southeast from Gomel toward the Ukraine.

On the Leningrad front, the Russians said their troops were battling to check a German offensive, now in its fourth day, on a broad front stretching from Kingisepp through Novgorod to Staraya Russa.

Reports here indicated that the battle for Leningrad found the Russians holding firm as residents of the city rose in arms to answer the appeal of Marshal Clement Voroshiloff and Leningrad communist leader Andrew A. Zhdanoff.

Thousands of men were said to have volunteered for the "Opolchenie" (People's Army) while the regular Army carried on the struggle amid late summer rainstorms. The nearest German positions reported here were about 70 miles south of Russia's second-largest city, although German and Finnish forces apparently were slightly closer in their drive from the north.

Citizens of Leningrad were called upon to stand with arms behind a garrison of 1,000,000 Soviet regulars to hold that city.

Nazi Success Temporary

S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs and Soviet spokesman, said the Germans had gained only temporary successes in a land of fabulous size, and they had been accomplished only at enormous cost.

He added that more than 1,000,000 Germans had been killed, "mankind has not known such losses in such a short time."

On Aug. 20 the Germans were urged by the Berlin press to postpone their vacations until winter because "several hundred thousand hospital beds have been installed in numerous hotels and are not available for transients."

The Germans countered with a new report of Russian losses, including more than 1,250,000 prisoners alone.

The communiqué showed sharp rises in Red Army captives and artillery pieces seized or destroyed in less than a month's time but a smaller ratio of gains in wrecked or captured tanks and warplanes.

These are the figures announced:

Prisoners captured, 1,250,000.

Tanks destroyed or captured, 14,000.

Guns destroyed or captured, 15,000.

Airplanes destroyed or captured, 11,250.

The communiqué was silent on Germany's own losses.

New Era Begun in Governing Empire; Ottawa Premier Backs London Policy

By Dr. Theodore Kraft

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The decision of the British Government to send a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, as a special Minister over the British areas of the Far East heralds a new phase in imperial policy. It is a similar move to the dispatch of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton on a mission to North Africa and the Near East.

In the past, it has been the policy of the British Government to control imperial affairs directly from London. The avowed purpose of Mr. Cooper's assignment to Singapore is to decentralize the administration of imperial policy in the Far East. Or to put it in his own words: "To construct in some form a more centralized system of political control" for this area.

The statement of Mr. Cooper in describing his function throws additional light upon the meaning of decentralization. He intends to co-ordinate the political activities of the Colonies in the Far East, of the British Ambassadors in China and Japan, and of the Dominions of New Zealand and Australia.

This does not mean, however, that the functions normally administered by various branches of the British Government—the Colonial

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Place for Menzies In London Debated

Australian Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Aug. 22

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to be asked to accept Prime Minister Menzies of Australia in the British War Cabinet as a subordinate Minister instead of Prime Minister, it was said last night after a long meeting of the Australian Cabinet.

Mr. Menzies summoned the Cabinet to meet again early today, and it was announced he would submit a proposal to settle the controversy as to whether he should go to London as Prime Minister.

The proposal is believed to recommend that Mr. Menzies go to London as Prime Minister but that he resign after a short time and accept ministerial status, while remaining in the War Cabinet, with Mr. Churchill's approval.

Menzies invites Labor Party to share coalition rule: Page 7.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—On his visit to Britain, Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, has lost no time in indorsing Prime Minister Winston Churchill's rejection of the idea of an imperial War Cabinet sitting in London.

"I cannot conceive of a more nearly perfect continuous communication between the Cabinets of the Dominions and the British Cabinet than that which at present exists," Mr. King told his first press conference here.

These words have echoed Mr. Churchill's replies to numerous demands for an Imperial War Cabinet. They concurred with views of the British Dominions Secretary, the Dominion High Commissioners in London, and officials of the Dominions Office.

Why then have pleas persisted from British M. P.'s and the press for an Imperial War Cabinet? There is a story behind this situation which it would now seem desirable to tell frankly. It helps throw some light on the present political developments within the British Empire which have now assumed the proportion of a crisis in Australia.

Better Talent in Dominions?

Pieced together from information acquired in London the story appears to be as follows:

The issue has been confused because in advocating an Imperial War Cabinet many persons here were motivated more by a wish to strengthen the British Cabinet than by lack of confidence in existing system of collaboration with the Dominions.

What they have been saying is, "We must have the Dominions represented in London by their political leaders."

This was a polite way of intimating, "We want the British Cabinet strengthened, but we haven't got the material at home so we look to the Dominions."

This doesn't mean diminishing support for Mr. Churchill as war leader, but rather uneasiness over the Premier making the British Government more and more of a one-man show for lack of heavyweights at his side, which, in turn, also leads to anxiety over the burden he has to bear.

Leadership Unchallenged

While the Churchill leadership remains unchallenged, there is a widespread feeling it would be to the advantage of the allied cause for the Prime Minister to have colleagues comparable in political stature to stand up to him and who would therefore be less likely to invoke sporadic table-thumping tactics on the part of their chief.

On the other hand perhaps the conclusion is being increasingly and widely reached that Mr. Churchill is away out ahead of his political contemporaries not only in his own country but in the Dominions also.

Perhaps after all this talk of Imperial War Cabinet there is only one Empire statesman who would

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Anti-British Press Campaign Is Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Isolationists have developed a new technique in seeking to sway public opinion against aid to the democracies—it is a campaign to "smear" Britain.

One such attack yesterday brought a reply from the British Government submitted to the State Department branding as "fairy tales trumped up by the Axis" charges that Great Britain has misused Lend-Lease supplies from the United States.

But today new charges are made, and they are likely to continue because of the nature of the situation, the character of the propagandists involved, and the rising temper of the participants.

Anti-British Campaign

Three newspapers are largely involved in the anti-British campaign, covering the two biggest cities in the United States, and the capital of the country. Thus today the following headline appears in the Washington outlet:

"Britons Here
Make Whoopee
As U. S. Pays"

And the bank of the headline continues, "$30,000 in wine, food reported charged to Lease-Lend bill."

The article is written by Walter Trohan, a member of the Washington Bureau of the isolationist Chicago Tribune of which Col. Robert McCormick is Editor, and it is printed in the local Times-Herald of which Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, cousin of Col. McCormick, is owner. The third strongly isolationist link in the chain is the New York Daily News, owned by Col. Joseph Patterson, brother of Mrs. Eleanor Patterson. The Daily News is a tabloid paper with the largest circulation in the country.

Mrs. Patterson's Times-Herald in Washington customarily uses the isolationist Daily News editorials and cartoons of her brother's paper in New York on her own editorial page, and publishes the articles of her cousin's paper in Chicago in her own news columns.

Thus it was a Chicago Tribune news story, simultaneously published in Mrs. Patterson's paper here this week, purporting to disclose the "grand strategy" decided upon at the Roosevelt-Churchill sea meeting which was asserted to include a "vast American expeditionary force," which was denounced on the floor of the Senate by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, as a "deliberate and intentional and premeditated falsehood."

Whether it was all these things or not, its circulation and the regular circulation of similar stories by the newspapers give delight to Nazi propagandists, who gleefully quote, re-print and radiocast the anti-British "smear" campaign to all parts of the world. The Chicago Tribune syndicates its pieces besides to other newspapers, primarily in the Midwest.

Example of Campaign

An example of the technique of the "smear" campaign under way against Britain is in the Times-Herald-Chicago Tribune story published today. It has many of the traits of vitriolic newspaper reporting in the last days of a political campaign. It starts off with a bang:

"Britishers of military age in the national capital are doing their bit for England by spending American dollars on everything from guns to whoopee."

An example of the story follows: "It is understood that the Commission has contracted other bills for whisky, wines and food at hotels and restaurants which are to be charged to the 7,000 million dollar lend-lease bill. . . ."

Like the earlier article on a "vast American expeditionary force" the story carries no corroboration and does not name any specific source. The charges are stated as facts, or carried as "it is reported." At one place the article states "it is reported in reliable congressional circles."

Denial Printed

At the bottom of the sensational story it carries a denial—"At the British Purchasing Mission this story was denied along with other stories of use of lend-lease funds over and above factual war needs."

This contemptuous inclusion of its own denial illustrates how hard it is to meet the "Smear Britain" campaign by ordinary means. New denials do little good when ingenious new allegations will be promptly thought up that can be printed in American papers and then re-broadcast in Nazi newspapers and sent out over the world by shortwave radio.

While most of America is bending its efforts to aid Britain, the "Smear Britain" campaign is simultaneously going on, substituting for the V for victory campaign, a D for defeat.

Red Morale High

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—An official report to the War Office from Lt. Gen. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, head of the British mission to Moscow, praises the morale and efficiency of the Russian Army, authoritative sources said today.

The report said General Mason-MacFarlane visited the Smolensk area and saw a division in action. He arrived in Moscow June 28.

Considered an able judge of military tactics, General Mason-MacFarlane said he was impressed by the "excellent co-operation between the Red Air Force and other arms."

He noted in his report that the Russians cleared the battlefield over which the division fought methodically and quickly.

New England Woman Named by OPACS to Link Girls' Colleges to Defense

Special Post Is Set Up To Aid Consumer

Women's colleges of the country will have the opportunity to take a definite part in the national defense program through the appointment announced today of Dr. Mabelle B. Blake of Cambridge as special college consultant of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Dr. Blake, who has obtained a leave of absence from the faculty of Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass., in order to take up her new work, will serve under Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator of OPACS with Leon Henderson.

In Boston today for preliminary conferences preparatory to taking up her new duties, Dr. Blake explained that her special purpose will be to encourage the establishment and continuation of college courses which will tie the student definitely into immediate defense needs.

Special studies in nutrition, use of surplus foods and substitutes, prices, low income budgets, and even student work among consumers in their own communities will be among the projects which Dr. Blake hopes to stimulate in her contact with colleges throughout the country.

Although her headquarters will be in Washington, she will maintain her residence in Cambridge, Dr. Blake said.

Since 1924, she has served for varying lengths of time as a member of the faculty of Wheaton College, Smith College, Chicago Teachers College and Gateway School, and Wheelock School in Boston. Dr. Blake is also the author of several books and pamphlets, including "Guidance for College Women," and "How to Study."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public Meeting of National Old-Age Pensions Inc. Charles C. O'Donnell, President of Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pensions, will be the speaker. At 30 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.

Benefit Dance to aid United China Relief. Highlighting the events of the week at the National Doubles Tennis Matches will be the National Doubles Dance at the Longwood Cricket Club. At 9 p. m.

Saturday

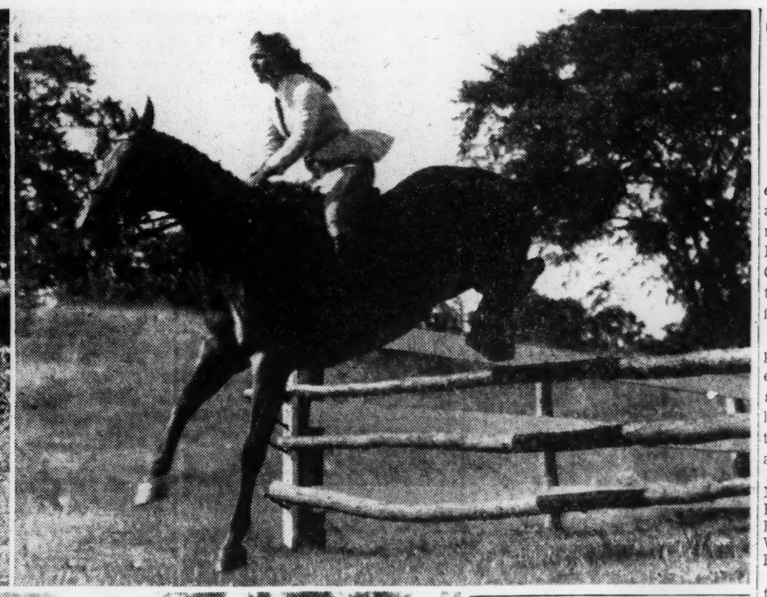
Cohasset Horse Show. A colorful program of riding and jumping has been arranged for the second day of this show. At "Deer Hill," summer estate of Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Cohasset. Events begin at 9:30 a. m.—afternoon contests at 2 p. m.

"French Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts. At 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 6

Candidate for Mayor

Senator Louis B. Connors (D) of Waltham, serving his second term in the State Senate, today announced his candidacy for Mayor of Waltham.



Child Riders Featured At Horse Show

Riding, jumping, and family class events featured the opening of the annual Cohasset Horse Show this morning at "Deer Hill," the Hugh Bancroft estate, with Margie McCarthy carrying off the trophy in the first class, riding competition for children under 12 years.

The show, one of the most important in the vicinity of Boston, each year attracts entries from stables that are represented in horse shows throughout the country. Among the exhibitors this year are the Hi-Rock stables of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schlusemeyer, Mark M. Duff, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Joseph L. Jannell, Henry Rozell, Richard W. Loring, the Wright stables, and Oldtown Hill Farm.

This morning, the children on their horses and ponies were the center of attraction as spectators gathered in the grandstands. Little Lela Hall on "Tiger" was the only young equestrienne who rode side saddle. She was entered in the riding competition and later, with her mother, Mrs. Elisha W. Hall, of Scituate, who also prefers riding and jumping side saddle, she was entered in the family class. She has been riding only eight months and only for the past five months has ridden side saddle, having learned sitting astride her pony.

Another feature of the family class was Dr. Joseph Gibbons of Boorkline with his children, Joseph, Billy, Ann, Paul, and Helen, most of whom were entered individually in other classes.

Tomorrow and Sunday the show, which is for the benefit of Children's Sunlight Hospital, is expected to draw the largest crowds. Interest will center Sunday on the open jumping finals for the Hugh Bancroft Memorial trophy. The Wright Stables now holds the trophy, having won it last year and, previous to that, in 1935. Mr. Jannell, who is riding his hunter, "Terrylad," won it in 1936 and 1937. If either of these wins it for the third time this year, the trophy will be retired. The four winners today and tomorrow in the open jumping class will jump off the finals Sunday. This event is scheduled for 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft is president of the Cohasset Horse Show Association, which sponsors the show; William J. Davidson and J. Franklin McElwain are vice-presidents; William C. Cox, secretary and William C. Rogers, treasurer. Mr. Cox serves as chairman of the horse show committee. Judges are Lewis E. Waring of New York, for saddle horses and ponies; Rufus C. Finch of Rumson, N. J., and Lewis M. Gibb of New York City, hunters and jumpers.

Warplane Tieup Is Released By End of Worcester Strike

A hitch in America's production of warplanes was cleaned up today when the strike at the Leland-Gifford Company of Worcester, Mass., was ended.

The company does the finishing of crankshafts for airplane engines, principally for the big Pratt & Whitney Engine Works at East Hartford, Conn. As the Worcester concern is Pratt & Whitney's sole supply, the tieup had already caused 250 men to be laid off there and as many more transferred from their regular jobs.

The Pratt & Whitney engines go into big bombers, pursuit planes, etc.

Calling off of the strike by the union was voted last night after receipt of a telegram from Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department in Labor. Dr. Steelman wired that a joint conference of representatives of the Union and of the Company had been arranged for next Tuesday in Washington.

"The products of this Company are so vital to the national defense program," he added, "that I strongly urge an immediate return to work."

The company has turned down a plan of settlement which was proposed several days ago by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, it was announced by Ernest L. Anderson, counsel for Leland-Gifford.

The Union, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had accepted the program.

This included the return to their jobs of eight men, who, according to the Union, had been discharged for union activity. The company denied improperly letting out the men, an event which led to the walkout.

Mr. Anderson said that the company's refusal of the Myers plan was founded chiefly on false charges.

The eight men applied for jobs this morning and were rejected. Many hundreds of others were taken in. Normally the company employs 1,400. How many were on strike was disputed by both sides.

Dr. Myers sent Robert Murphy, an examiner from his office, to Worcester to inquire into charges made by the Union. These included complaints that the company had interfered with and coerced employees in their efforts to join the Union, that it had discharged the eight men at issue because of their union activity, that it had assisted and dominated the formation of an independent union, and had refused to bargain collectively with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Unusual Election

A very unusual type of Labor Board election was held today at the Torrey Roller Bushing Works of Bath, Maine, under auspices of the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Today the 150 employees vote on whether or not they want the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. If the C. I. O. wins, that settles it, but if it loses, then a week from today there will be another election. The second would give the workers the choice of an independent union or no union.

The company figures in defense effort through making marine hardware, mostly for the adjacent Bath Iron Works, which is building ships.

Originally, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the C. I. O. filed on July 5 a petition for an election. The company agreed. Then the Independent Brotherhood of Shipyard Workers, Torrey Division, sought to go on the ballot. This is the same independent union that was certified by the Labor Board at the Bath Iron Works. The C. I. O. objected, and the adjustment of two possible elections was worked out by Louis R. Becker, Field Examiner for the Labor Board, who works out of its Boston regional office.

Whitman Settlement

The strike at the Gurney Tack Co. of Whitman, Mass., near Boston, has been settled, according to E. A. Raleigh, American Federation of Labor organizer. Mr. Raleigh said recognition was given the union, along with wage increases of from 2½ to 10 cents an hour, seniority rights, check-off plan of collecting union dues, and an arbitration section. Employees involved numbered 120. The company gets into the defense picture through making nails for shoes.

Heads Grange Lecturers

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Charles R. Eastman, of West Kingston, N. H., is the new President of the New England Grange Lecturers Association. Elected last night at the organization's thirtieth annual conference, he invited the 800 delegates to hold the 1942 conference at the University of New Hampshire.

By a Staff Photographer

At the Cohasset Horse Show

Upper left: Dr. Joseph F. Gibbons of Brookline, entered in the family class at the Cohasset Horse Show being held today, tomorrow, and Sunday at "Deer Hill," the Hugh Bancroft estate, with his five children (left to right), Joseph, Billy, Ann, Paul and Helen. Upper right: Jumping in the maiden hunter class, Miss Edith P. Hall of Cataumet, Mass., on "Ursula." Below: Mrs. Elisha W. Hall and her young daughter, Lela, of Scituate, both riding side saddle.

Firemen Urge U. S. Law On False Alarms

The 69th Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs closed today with emphasis still placed on the importance of fire prevention forces in the defense effort.

Two resolutions were adopted by the Fire Chiefs bearing directly on defense.

It was resolved that the International Association of Fire Chiefs recommend that local fire chiefs be designated to head auxiliary fire fighting forces wherever these are organized.

It was also resolved that the Federal Government be petitioned to make tampering with fire alarms or sending in of false alarms a Federal offense. The adoption of this resolution was urged in an effort to check attempts at sabotage.

The conference also went on record as absolving Maj. H. R. Brayton of the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, of any blame for the injuries sustained by spectators at the demonstration of methods of extinguishing incendiary bomb fires on Boston Common.

In connection with the incident it was pointed out today by Elsie Prentiss Briggs, former publicity director of the British War Relief Society, Inc., and press representative for Bundles for Britain, Inc., that the incident should bring home to every thoughtful citizen the constant suffering of the British people under air raids.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chief Andrew T. Callahan, Harrison, N. J.; First Vice-President, Chief Arthur J. Baker, Lewistown, Mont.; Second Vice-President, Chief Samuel Pope, Boston, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, Chief Daniel C. Tierney, Arlington, Mass.

The resignation of Chief W. R. Williams, First Vice-President during the past year, who has retired as Chief of the Fresno, California, Fire Department, was accepted. As a tribute to Chief Williams he was elected President of the Association for the next year by acclamation after which his resignation from this office was also accepted.

The conference voted to hold the 1942 meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Manufacturers Pick Brush Man

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Connecticut Manufacturers' Association announced today that its nominating committee had named Alfred C. Fuller, President and Board Chairman of the Fuller Brush Company, as candidate for President to succeed E. Kent Hubbard, who held the office from 1917 until his recent passing Aug. 7.

John H. Goss, President of the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury and Vice-President of the Association, has assumed Mr. Hubbard's duties until Jan. 1 when the new President will take office. The Association will act on the nomination in October or November.

Gasoline Price Rise Indicated On Week End

Continued from Page 1

July quota between Aug. 15 and Aug. 31.

John W. Scott, representative of the Independent Oil Men's Association in the New York Marketing Committee meeting, returned to Boston today with word that "rumors" stating they had discussed a scheme of rationing "only added to the present confusion."

He indicated the meeting had done no more than it set out to do—apportion the available gasoline supplies among various consumers into equitable proportions.

Clyde G. Morrill, Secretary of the Association, also said rationing was "out," as far as the New York meeting was concerned.

More Gas for Maine

There will not be "gasless" Sundays in Maine after all—at least, not this month, Gov. Sumner Sewall announced today.

He sent word from Washington to his Augusta office that Federal authorities had agreed to let Maine's August allotment be 95 per cent of its July consumption, not 90 per cent as previously decided. This will make gas station closing Aug. 24 and 31 unnecessary, he said.

He had argued that since Maine played host to so many vacationists in August, the State should be allowed somewhat more gas than other areas.

He said that if Maine were permitted to have a full quota for August, a heavier reduction in gasoline for the State could be made for September than might be contemplated by the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office.

He informed Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes' aids that Maine gasoline consumption usually declined 4,000,000 gallons alone in September compared with August.

Similar appeals have been made by Vermont and New Hampshire officials and representatives of hotels there.

'Gas' Sales Decline

Possibility that voluntary reduction of consumption of gasoline may be succeeding better than is generally realized, emerged today in a report that retail sales over the eastern seaboard had declined an average of 19.4 per cent since Aug. 3.

The report was made public by a large oil company, which did not wish its name disclosed, following a survey of 109 large stations throughout the area, serving an estimated 11,500,000 motor vehicle operators.

Such a conclusion appears to contradict the figures made public last week by Federal Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, which said consumption had increased an average of 8 to 9 per cent over the area.

An explanation of the apparent contradiction may be that Mr. Ickes' figures were based upon distributors' reports, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association, said today.

If the filling station men, anticipating possible shortages, are ordering the maximum amount their tanks will hold, then distributors' figures would be high, he pointed out. But all this "gas" may not be sold; the public may be cutting down. Hence a survey of sales made in 109 representative stations could vary greatly from the total named as having been distributed to them.

Moreover, a week has passed since the Ickes figures were made public, and the trend of consumption may have changed for the better, Mr. Morrill pointed out.

Gas Situation Now in Hands Largely of Filling Stations

In a swelling number of small and large communities, filling station attendants were today taking steps to spread their present stocks of gas over the rest of the month of August. They will be supplied no more than 45 per cent of their July orders, and this must last Aug. 15-Aug. 31.

Here are developments coming in from some of the Seaboard towns:

Fitchburg: Gas went up 1½ cents a gallon today, by order of the Fitchburg Gasoline Dealers Association. State Senator George W. Stanton protested the order to Massachusetts Conservator David H. Howie.

Belmont: At least one station will close at 3 p. m. daily. Several others are considering taking this step.

Rockport: All filling stations will sell no more than five gallons to a customer.

Cambridge: Some stations are giving each customer only 90 per cent or 80 per cent of what he asks for. Others fear they will have no gas at all the last three days of the month, but are still "filling 'er up" for everyone who asks. One station yesterday ran out of gas at 6 p. m. and closed up shop.

Winthrop and Brookline—Gasless Sundays were suggested by several station owners.

Waterbury, Conn.—The Gasoline Retailers Association voted last night to close all stations at 1 p. m. on Sundays, and many other stations in Connecticut are doing the same. A price rise of one cent or more was general.

Montpelier, Vt.—Most filling stations were confused by the lack of uniform regulations or direction. One dealer closed earlier than 7 p. m. when his supply was exhausted. Another Montpelier station displayed a sign advising hometown drivers to "fill 'er up" but informing tourists they might purchase only five gallons.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Autoists faced rationing as filling stations retailing one brand of gasoline limited purchases to a dollar's worth. A representative of one company said there wouldn't be enough gasoline in Brattleboro to keep some pumps open until the end of the month. At one station attendants kept a close check on daily sales. When the sales exceeded a certain amount, transient customers were limited to eight gallons the next day.

Greater Lawrence, Mass.—Gas stations feared they might sell out their August supply before the end of the month unless the public cooperated in the conservation of fuel.

Leominster, Mass.—Scores of cars were tested at the opening of a "save gasoline" clinic which will continue the remainder of the week. Many carburetors were adjusted to bring about more economic consumption of gas.

Here's What the 'Gas' You Save Really Does

You've known all along that by foregoing those trips to Aunt Susan's you were getting an R. A. F. Bomber part way to Berlin.

Here is something a bit more definite:

On a single trip over central Germany and back, a Havoc will burn up about 650 gallons of petrol, Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, says. Multiply that by 400—there may have been that many bombers on last night's raid—and one gets 300,000 gallons, or about one-tenth of what Massachusetts uses in a day.

So, if the Atlantic seaboard could cut down its "gas" by one-third, and the United State Navy could spare even half that gasoline for Britain, then Americans who are making sacrifices would know they are doing a lot toward winning democracy's battle over Europe.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; lowest temperature 66 degrees; Saturday partly cloudy with occasional showers and thunderstorms; cooler late Saturday afternoon; Sunday fair; moderate southwest winds tonight becoming fresh on Saturday and shifting to northwest Saturday afternoon.

Maine and New Hampshire—Cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms, warmer tonight; Saturday showers and scattered thunderstorms, cooler by Saturday night; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh southwest winds, becoming northwest by Saturday night.

Vermont—Scattered showers and thunderstorms, warmer except vicinity Lake Champlain tonight; scattered showers and thunderstorms followed by clearing and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight, becoming northwest Saturday.

Massachusetts—Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday with scattered showers and thunderstorms Saturday, beginning in the Berkshires tonight; warmer tonight, cooler late Saturday afternoon; Sunday fair; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds tonight, shifting to northwest Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	71	New Orleans	79	92
Chicago	67	85	New York	70	80
Denver	52	75	Norfolk	74	..
Kansas City	67	84	Philadelphia	65	81
Los Angeles	65	80	St. Louis	68	86
Miami	81	90	San Francisco	58	66
Minneapolis	59	74	Washington	66	83

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 22.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:57 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Saturday, 12:24 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m.

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Latin-American Frontiers Disclose Need for Unity

"South of the Rio Grande"
Seventeenth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—The six Central American States cover an area three times larger than the six New England States, and contain about the same number of inhabitants. They produce large quantities of coffee and bananas, yield most other agricultural commodities necessary for domestic use, are dotted with valuable trees, and may be endowed with rich mineral deposits. Already they yield considerable silver and some copper.

Much of the scenery here is superb and in the uplands the climate is ideal, so these six countries may become one of the favored spots of the world. Indeed, the nations here aspire to make them that, and are progressing toward that ideal. One of the essential conditions for it is more interstate unity.

Even a fleeting journey through these lands shows what benefits close international co-operation would bring. The racial composition of each of these nations is much the same as that in the others and all speak the same language. Furthermore, no natural boundaries separate one country from another.

In passing from land to land, the traveler doesn't sense a much greater difference than he would in going from Wisconsin to Texas or from Nebraska to Vermont. Most of the essential conditions for unity exist. Yet traffic among these states meets many handicaps.

Hours at Border

For example, it took me almost three hours to cross the border from Guatemala into El Salvador. This was not due to any ill will or suspicion or special investigation, but to ordinary routine. In the first place, my bus companions and I reached the border just at lunch time and had to wait for the noon hour of rest to pass. We ourselves could not utilize this delay, because at the very dreary Guatemalan border village of Cristobal there are no restaurants.

After spending an hour in waiting and another half hour in custom examinations, we passed over to the El Salvador side of the frontier. Since we were then entering and not leaving a country, the examination was very thorough. My companions were traveling with much baggage and had some dutiable objects. Consequently, even though they were merely passing through El Salvador to another state, much time was required to give these goods a transit status, and to place them under the necessary police control.

In addition, a visa problem occurred. A Guatemala merchant going to Nicaragua and merely traversing El Salvador en route, lacked the required transit okay. He tried to arrange the matter with the border police, who in turn had to telephone to the Capital. It finally was decided that rules are rules, so the amiable Guatemala merchant would have to return home and get the required visa from the Salvador consul there. All these formalities, in spite of good will and co-operation, took almost another hour and a half.

To cross the border from El Salvador to Honduras took even more time. In the first place, I had to spend a night in the unpleasant little coastal City of La Union, because one can reach there, by ordinary vehicles, only in the evening and customs stations don't work at night, down here.

Cots for Beds

I put up at Hotel America, in preference to its only rival, Hotel Italia. The hotel rooms had no beds, only folding canvas cots. Mine proved comfortable. The friendly, solicitous hotel management served good food. So this torrid night in the lowlands turned out to be quite bearable. Before leaving, I had to secure a visa from the emigration authorities, then go over to the Army post to have another okay stamped in my passport, and finally pass through the custom house on the pier.

That was the exit. The entrance to Honduras also required formalities. First, we stopped at the little island of Amapala, when I went into the passport room, and then across the corridor to the custom official's room. After that, I was sent to the Army post to get the commander's okay. The officer there kindly sent a guide with me to a grocery store where I got some Honduras money. Then I returned to the pier and we continued our voyage to the Honduras mainland, where another custom official passed me.

For each Central American country, which I visited, a visa or a special tourist card was required. To enter Guatemala I had to provide five photographs and a document of good character from the police, or in place of that a recommendation. To get permission for me to enter Nicaragua, the Nicaragua Minister at Guatemala City had to telegraph to his Government. It took two days for the answer to come back. And from three of the states, which I visited, I could not depart, without securing two or three official okays in each one.

One can hardly imagine how difficult travel would be in the United States, if such formalities were required before one could go from Montana through Idaho to Oregon, or from Maine to New York!

Money difficulties, also, are by no means negligible. For example, Nicaragua doesn't give anything for Honduras money. You can't exchange it even at the banks in Managua. A Mexican bank, also, had no interest at all in Costa Rica money.

Monetary Units

The chief Guatemalan monetary unit is called a quetzal and is worth a United States dollar; El Salvador's colon is worth 40 cents; Honduras's lempira, 50 cents; Nicaragua's cordoba, 18 cents; Costa Rica's colon, about 20 cents; Panama's balboa, a dollar; and Mexico's peso, about 21 cents. All these countries use centavos (cents), but these centavos have seven different values.

In addition to these handicaps, the upkeep of each little sovereign state is expensive. Populations vary from 500,000 in Panama to 3,750,000 in Guatemala, which is the only Central American country having as many as 2,000,000 inhabitants. Yet, each must maintain a full government apparatus.

Certain items would be the same, even if each state were a member of a Central American Union, but others would not. For instance, the expenditure for foreign affairs. Honduras, if we may take this state as an example, spends almost as much on foreign affairs as for all its state schools, and far more than for the judiciary. This is due to the fact that Honduras, with about a million inhabitants, maintains consular or diplomatic representatives or both in many foreign countries.

According to the last official year book of Nicaragua, that state spent more on its "foreign relations" during six months of 1938 than on education. The total balance for all 12 months made education expenditures a little larger than those of the Foreign Office. Small states pay high for complete independence. Isolation decreases receipts and increases expenditures.

The foreign visitor is not the only one to make such observations. The Central Americans themselves keenly realize the desirability of union. Many actively advocate union; most cherish it as an ideal. More than that, they already have tried union.

Immediately after the liberation of the New World from Spain all the states from the Rio Grande to Panama joined Mexico. A few months later Central America revolted from Mexico and formed their own United States of Central America. Later, that union split up and each state became a separate sovereign unit. On the whole, that seems to have been a wise step. It has been more conducive to peace and co-operation than coercive union would have been. It seems to have reduced suspicion and revolt. It also appears to be favorable to liberalism. This is a case where local option is the first necessary step toward general co-operation.

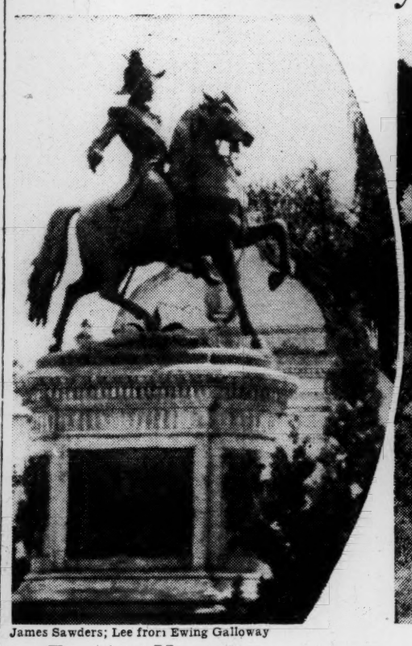
Difficult Transportation

Roads here are very poor, communication extremely difficult, and local patriotism strong, all of which are handicaps to unity. Central America's Delaware greatly fears Central America's New York State, and seeks safety in isolation. As each people goes its own way it feels more at ease and better disposed towards its neighbors.

In their external politics the states are making decided progress. They have reached much internal stability and a fair degree of international co-operation. They do many things together. They are approaching a common road.

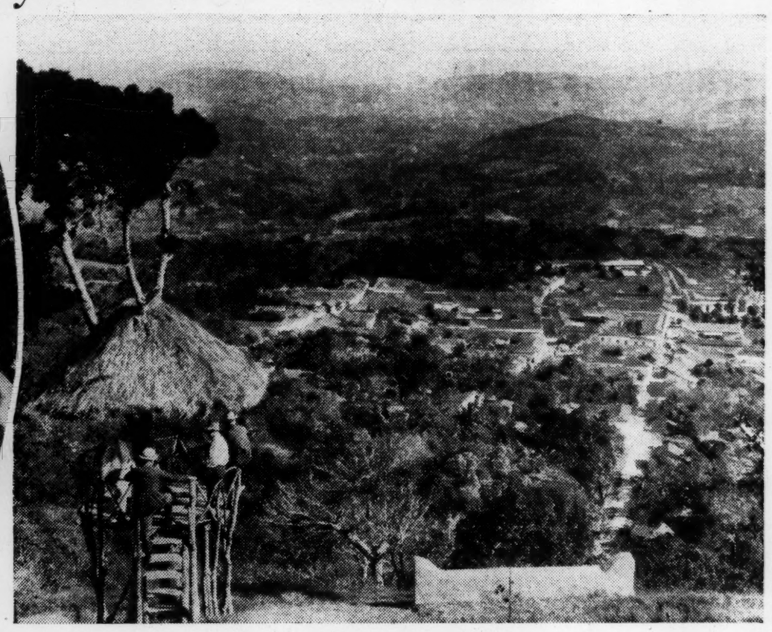
However, they remain in their separation a striking reminder of the benefits of union. They reveal to every American north of the Rio Grande the cost of disunity. Any North American who is inclined to exalt regionalism or narrow partisanship should take a trip from Guatemala, which we may call Pennsylvania, to Nicaragua, comparable with Florida. That would strengthen his devotion to unity among the United States.

Bird's-Eye View of Central America



James Sawders; Lee from Ewing Galloway

Francisco Morazan
President of the United States of Central America which existed from 1823 to 1838.



Panorama of Nations
From this mountain tower in San Salvador it is possible on a clear day for one to look across the frontier into the rolling countryside of three neighboring countries.

Buying a Home: Some Important Things

"A Stitch in Time"
Seventeenth in a series of 30 articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

If there are any items of equipment in the house which may or may not be considered fixtures, such as semi-portable furnaces, refrigerators or electric heaters which are loosely attached to walls or floors, make certain by written memorandum that it is understood whether they go with the house. Ordinarily, fixtures go with the house, and equipment not attached permanently to the house does not, but there are some articles concerning which any doubt should be avoided.

In some localities it is customary for the buyer to pay for the search of title or title insurance. In others, the seller pays. The custom in the vicinity will govern unless the parties otherwise agree. Where the buyers pays the bill, he may well insist on an agreement that if the search shows the title to be defective, the seller shall pay it.

Fire and other property insurance should be handled with the preliminary negotiations. If the house is already insured, provision should be made for the assignment of the policy to you or else you should take out a new policy, letting the seller take care of cancelling his own. In either event, you should determine the proper amount of insurance, since the seller may have the property under-covered or over-covered.

Pay Proportion

If the seller's policy is assigned to you, you will pay the proportion of the premium which the unexpired term bears to the total period of the policy. See to it that the assignment has been accepted by the insurance company, or you may be left uninsured for a time.

The question of financing any unpaid balance is one which should be understood in advance by the buyer. If you do not pay cash in full, you will give a promissory note calling for payment of the balance at a certain future time, or more likely in monthly installments. This note will be secured either by a mortgage or deed of trust, protecting the seller or the finance company, the bank or building and loan association that finances you. In case you fail to pay the balance, or any part of it, the lender can sell the property and out of the sale price take the balance remaining due.

Many people have a vague or confused notion of what a mortgage is, what a deed of trust is, and what relation they have to the promisory note. The note is simply the written evidence that a sum of money is owed by you to the seller or to the person or company that has financed you. It does not constitute the obligation or debt, but only shows that it exists. If the note is accidentally destroyed, the money is still due, and proof that it is due can be offered in various ways, such as by exhibiting a photograph of the note or by verbal testimony of persons who have seen the note.

A mortgage simply holds the property secure against sale or other disposition except subject to the right of the holder of the mortgage to be paid. If the property is sold or leased, the sale or lease is subject to the mortgage and to the payment of the debt before a clear title can be given the purchaser or lessee. If the mortgage is foreclosed because of non-payment, the lease, if there is one, is wiped out thereby, and either lessee or purchaser will get only what is left, if anything, after the foreclosure sale.

Court Proceeding

The mortgage foreclosure in order to effect this sale, is a court proceeding, just like any lawsuit, and requires the filing of a complaint or petition, the service of summons on the defendant—the defaulting debtor—a court hearing, or the opportunity of the defendant to have a hearing, and the obtaining of judgment. The sale to satisfy this judgment is conducted by the sheriff.

But, as pointed out in a previous chapter, if the sale does not produce enough money to pay the debt in full, plus court costs and the fees of the creditor's attorneys, the creditor secures a deficiency judgment covering the remainder still due. The sale only extinguishes the debt if the proceeds pay it in full.

State laws generally provide that the mortgaged property can be redeemed by the debtor within, usually, six or twelve months, by payment of the balance, including costs, fees, and interest.

A deed of trust is the modern substitute for the mortgage, devised for the better protection of the creditor. The difference is that the deed of trust does not require a foreclosure suit and does not give a period of redemption after the sale. Neither does it require any notice from creditor to debtor that a foreclosure sale is going to take place. In the case of the mortgage foreclosure this notice comes automatically when summons is served in the foreclosure suit. The standard deed of trust provides that no notice need be given.

Unless the deed of trust or a State law provides for a period after the default during which payment may be made, the creditor may refuse to accept payment, and may go ahead and sell. Even if a period is provided for between default and sale during which payment may be made, it is up to the debtor to keep himself informed and not to wait for notice of the impending sale. After the sale has taken place, the property has absolutely passed out of the debtor's ownership, and he has no right of redemption.

Inasmuch as the deed of trust has generally taken the place of the mortgage as the means of securing payment of money loaned on real estate, it is important that the buyer of a home who does not pay cash should understand the procedure in case of default.

When full payment has finally been made, a reconveyance is given the buyer by the trustee named in the deed of trust. When this has been recorded in the office of the county recorder, the buyer has a clear title to the property, so far as the deed of trust is concerned. Under the mortgage plan, a satisfaction of the mortgage is given and recorded, with like effect.

Mexico Curbs Sinarquistas

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Avila Camacho made clear last night that foreign-directed agitation designed to "disturb the Nation's internal peace" had prompted him to curtail public demonstrations of the semi-military Sinarquistas and other independent political movements.

Señor Avila Camacho's recent orders restricting such meetings were issued, a letter from the Chief Executive's office said, in recognition of the state's duty to "maintain public order" by "prudently forestalling disturbances" as well as "putting down actual outbreaks."

These statements were contained in a letter from Jesus Gonzalez Gallo, the President's private secretary, to the Sinarquistas and National Action, which have protested that Señor Avila Camacho's orders violated their Constitutional right of free assembly.

"The Chief Executixe believes that in these moments when the Nation lives in genuine tension because of international events and when elements from other countries organize agitations in the Republic with the purpose of disturbing the Nation's internal peace, it is the duty of every Mexican who is concerned with the fatherland's welfare to co-operate in maintaining national tranquillity," the letter said.

Gonzalez Gallo also assured both organizations their right of assembly would be respected, but that permits for future demonstrations would be authorized only after careful investigation of the character, circumstances and purposes of any projected meeting.

Recent Sinarquista rallies have been marked by armed clashes with Federal troops and police in which various persons were killed or wounded. They and National Action are conservative political movements critical of the Government and hostile to all leftist tendencies in Mexico.

The pro-Roman Catholic Sinarquistas, who claim 500,000 members, have been attacked by Government spokesmen as Nazi-Fascists seeking to establish a totalitarian type regime here.

Hoover Defies Fifth Column

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cautioning against the "enemy agent within," said yesterday a nation "will not be subdued from within so long as its corps of law enforcement officers remains vigilant and uncorrupted."

In a report on international relations, read at the forty-eighth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police by F. B. I. Inspector James S. Egan, J. Edgar Hoover urged co-operation among law enforcement officials as a means of effecting good will and unity among nations.

"Regardless of the local conditions in a particular country," the F. B. I. chief contended, "our problems as law enforcement officers are on the whole very similar. In various ways, the officers of each country in this part of the world, which is blessed by a spirit of co-operation and friendly respect among neighbors, can be of inestimable assistance to the officers in the other nations."

Donald S. Leonard of Lansing, Mich., a captain of the Michigan State Police, was elected President of the association, and Reno, Nev., was chosen for the 1942 convention. Captain Leonard recently returned from England where he studied police procedure under wartime emegencies.

Elevated from first vice president, Captain Leonard succeeds Maj. Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

The convention re-elected President Emeritus William P. Rutledge, Police Chief of Wyandotte, Mich., and Honorary President James M. Broughton, Police Chief of Portsmouth, Va.

John L. Sullivan, Police Chief of Pittsfield, Mass., Treasurer, and Edward J. Kelly, Superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police, Executive Secretary. Officers of the Association's State and Provincial Sections chosen include: J. J. Gillian, Director of the Florida Highway Patrol, Secretary.

Valuable Art Burned By Spiteful Maid

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Police said a maid who "wanted to hurt" her employer today confessed she stole three paintings, including two Gainsboroughs, from Captain Daniel S. Sickles, aviation executive, and burned them. The paintings were insured for $44,000.

The maid, Marie Hauser, was arrested in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital and charged with grand larceny and malicious michief.

Miss Hauser herself reported the disappearance of the paintings last week from the Hotel Savoy Plaza suite of her employer.

The three paintings — "Black Boy" and "Wayfarer," by Gainsborough, and another of the German school founded by Rogier Van der Weyden—were among 15 works of art which had been stored behind a screen in the hotel suite a month earlier. They were said to be worth much more than the sum for which they were insured.

Young Democrats Rallied By Roosevelt to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22—While various speakers urged the Young Democratic Clubs of America today to follow the counsel and guidance of the President, they were told by Mr. Roosevelt in a message to the convention that those Democrats in Congress "who have joined the obstructionists . . . are in the wrong party."

It is questionable, the President said, whether an individual who campaigns against the principles and policies of a political party, retains the right of membership in that party.

Mr. Roosevelt's message was sent to the convention as a letter to Homer Mat Adams, President of the Young Democrats, who read the letter to the delegates at the opening of the three-day convention last night.

The President made one specific request of the Young Democrats. "I only ask you," he wrote, "to keep your ranks clear and clean of whatever subversive influence may add to our country's peril or make more difficult its protection."

Mr. Roosevelt recalled that he had hoped domestic politics would play no part in the defense program. He noted that "a multitude of the opposition party is serving the cause zealously and efficiently." But, he added, partisan politics is still rampant and certain ones "who still wear the Democratic label" have joined the obstructionists and "are in the wrong party."

Isolationists Criticized

Francis Biddle, Acting Attorney General, told the delegates that the American people are ready to follow the President in any steps that he finds necessary for the protection of the American way of life.

"The isolationists, plucking at half truths, say that the polls show that half of the country is against our entering the war or are undecided," Mr. Biddle said. "Of course they are against war; everyone is against war until war becomes necessary. But if the President, on the advice of his military and naval experts, tells the country that in his deliberate judgment any step, however warlike, is necessary for the preservation of our American way of life, the country will be overwhelmingly behind him, for that is how democracy functions. The people can approve a broad policy, a general direction; but then they leave it to their leaders to carry out."

Democratic Unity Urged

United States Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky told the convention that at this time "there should be no division among us."

"We should earnestly support the President of the United States in his efforts to prepare adequately the defenses of this country, to make these defenses so strong that we shall be able to meet any eventuality," he added.

Senator Chandler criticized statements by men in public life which he said "tend to create the impression in the minds of the people that the President desires to take the country into war, because they are not true."

The Senator said that had Congress failed to vote for extension of the military service period "it would have made bolder the threats of the Axis powers."

Representative Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the convention keynoter, urged that the Nation's youth give the President full support with the same fervor that the Nazi youth "worships the Nazi Party" and Adolf Hitler.

Lodge Buys Defense Bonds

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—New York's Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, voted yesterday to invest $27,000 in United States defense bonds and urged other fraternal organizations to follow suit. The money will be taken from a dormant endowment fund.

Sideglances in Washington; Knudsen, Danish Gentleman

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Politest Man: Only official who says "yes, sir" and "no, sir" to Washington newspaper reporters is Danish-born defense production chief, William S. Knudsen. As a result they are extra polite to him, too.

Table Talkers: Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones is not the only furniture "designer" in the Cabinet. The new table he presented to the White House this week is octagonal in shape.

For several years Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has had a conference table shaped like a flatiron. She saw it at the Chicago Century of Progress and had it copied by a furniture manufacturer.

Both tables are designed especially to keep conferees from having to strain their necks to look at each other during long deliberations.

Too Short: The Office of Production Management is plastered with signs reminding employees "time is short," but not an electric clock in the building keeps the right time. Yesterday at 4:30, they all said 12 o'clock.

Equal Rights: Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense, has been a little touchy on the subject of women ever since Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, lighted into him for not having a high-ranking woman on his staff after the departure of Mrs. Florence Kerr back to WPA.

When Miss Eloise Davison, New York Herald Tribune home economist, came to the OCD to work recently, a publicity man wrote a release announcing her appointment. The Mayor ordered it torn up.

Explained the press officer: "The Mayor says that to him national defense knows no sex."

Sold: An old newspaper man himself, Col. Frank Knox is using the nationwide network of country newspaper editors to get recruits for the Navy. He wrote hundreds of letters telling the editors they were to be his personal representative in their town and asking them to do what they could to get men to "join up."

On top of that a Navy recruiting officer has been going around to talk to the editors in groups.

At one meeting in Kentucky, the officer received more than 100 per cent co-operation. One of the editors, J. D. Embry, Managing Editor of the Hart County News, stepped forward and said he himself would like to enlist.

Hymns in History: Most impressive moment of his entire rendezvous with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt confined to a caller this week was when the massed British and American officers and sailors sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

The caller was Texas' new Senator, Lee O'Daniel, who still coducts his semi-religious broadcasts from Austin, Texas, each Sunday morning, though now by means of transcription.

Talmadge Hints College Pay Cut

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge said Aug. 20 "there ain't no danger" of colleges in the State University system losing their accredited rating but added that if they did the salaries of all professors would be cut in half.

The Governor said this when asked what effect he thought it would have if the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges should strike state colleges from its accredited list as a result of its investigation into the dismissal of educators accused by Governor Talmadge of advocating racial co-education.

After asserting there was no danger of that, the Governor said "the professors are the only ones who can bring that about."

If it should be done, he added, it would save Georgia money because the salaries of professors would be cut in half. He said he had instructed Chancellor S. V. Sanford to this effect.

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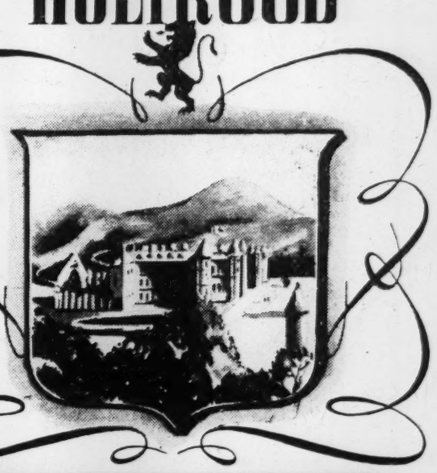
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Adequate Supply of Fuel Oil Forecast for Home Owners This Winter

Parking Meters Providence Issue Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22—The long-dormant issue of parking meters was stirred up once more in Providence this week when the Civic Planning and Traffic Board of the Chamber of Commerce opened a drive for restoration of the meters in the downtown section.

"Downtown business, theaters, restaurants, and real estate interests are practically unanimous in favor of return of the parking meters," Frederick W. Aldred, chairman of the Board, reported in opening the drive.

The dispute over the meters has broken out from time to time since April, 1939, when the meters were removed from the streets and stored away in a warehouse. Principal argument for the meters has

The Week in Rhode Island

been that they provide the most satisfactory method for regulating traffic in the congested areas. Principal argument against them was that they imposed additional and burdensome tax on motorists.

Referendum Drawback

The Chamber of Commerce Board now directing the drive for return of the meters hopes to have the parking meter issue put up to the voters in the special election to be held Sept. 11. It has requested the support of a special Advisory Committee on Traffic, appointed recently by Mayor Dennis L. Roberts.

An obstacle in the plans for a referendum is the fact that the special election next month is scheduled to take place only in a few of the districts where vacancies in the Legislature and in the City Council are to be filled.

A resolution approved by the Board declared that restoration of the meters "will help to popularize our central business area, aid the city in its traffic control and serve to reduce congestion, cruising, accidents and gasoline consumption." It added that "we believe a majority of motorists now approve their use to control curb parking fairly and satisfactorily to all concerned by the elimination of overtime parking."

Providence tried out the parking meters for two years. Finally the issue was taken to the Supreme Court which ruled, in the spring of 1939, that the Board of Fire and Police had exceeded its authority when it ordered the meters installed. The Legislature refused to leagalize the meters, and the result was that all the meters were removed and stored away.

A referendum was held last year, and parking meters were rejected 25,013 to 23,009.

The meters were installed first as an experiment and at no cost to the City. Most of the revenue was taken over by the meter manufacturing Company, but a portion was applied to the City's account to pay for the meters. In a few months the meters were paid for from revenue, and others were purchased. All the meters now stored away are owned outright by the city.

The parking fee under the meter system was five cents, and the length of time permitted varied from 15 minutes, in busiest locations, to a full hour in less congested sections.

Baltimore Makes Fun

The traffic problem in Providence, always difficult, has become increasingly serious in recent months as the upturn in business has swelled pay rolls and brought out more automobiles.

Latest jibe at the City appeared in a Baltimore newspaper recently when it publicized the indictment: "This is Providence. Try and get out."

The Providence Evening Bulletin has taken up the challenge and assigned a reporter to ride with motorists from out of town trying to find their way through the city. So far the results would seem to bear out the Baltimore paper's remark. Most of the strangers so far interviewed have managed to get lost at least once somewhere in the labyrinth of Providence's traffic arteries.

Various elaborate plans to break the bottlenecks in the City's traffic have been discussed from time to time for many years, but the $800,000 Point Street viaduct is the only major improvement made since the pre-depression era.

Meanwhile the extent of the increased traffic since the defense drive went into high gear is indicated in figures released this week by State Tax Administrator Edward L. Leahy. He reported that in the month of July 15,428,095 gallons of gasoline were sold in Rhode Island. It is an all-time record and nearly 50 per cent higher than the average for the past dozen years.

Rhode Island's revenue from the tax on gasoline, now assessed at three cents on the gallon, also reached an all-time peak in the last month, Mr. Leahy reported.

Rhode Island gasoline station proprietors were somewhat concerned and baffled this week trying to estimate how the Ickes gasoline plans would affect them. One note of cheer for them was in the fact that gasoline sales always fall off rapidly after midsummer, and that if the proposed 10 per cent cut is based on July business it will not be particularly serious.

Goddard's New Policies Meet Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt.—After three years of operating in its present location and under its present educational philosophy, Goddard College is found to be carrying out its aims in practically all particulars, according to a survey recently conducted and made available to the Trustees at their annual August meeting. Royce S. Pitkin, after three years as President, resigned last spring in order to give the Trustees complete latitude in acting on the results of the survey, and was unanimously retained in office by vote of the Trustees. His term for the future was definitely set at seven years.

Women Made Trustees

Two Vermont women were added to the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Elizabeth Drown of White River Junction and Mrs. Marjorie Johnson of Plainfield. Mrs. Drown has long been active in public affairs in Vermont with a particularly fine record of accomplishment for the Federated Woman's Clubs. She recently retired as President of the Federation. She has for several years shown active interest in the aims and accomplishments of Goddard. Mrs. Johnson, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, is a member of the Goddard College faculty as well. Officers of the Trustees and College Corporation were elected: Lawrence J. Doolin, Philadelphia insurance man, Chairman; John K. Norton, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia, Vice-Chairman; Belmont Houghton, Montpelier, Clerk, and Royce S. Pitkin, Plainfield, Treasurer.

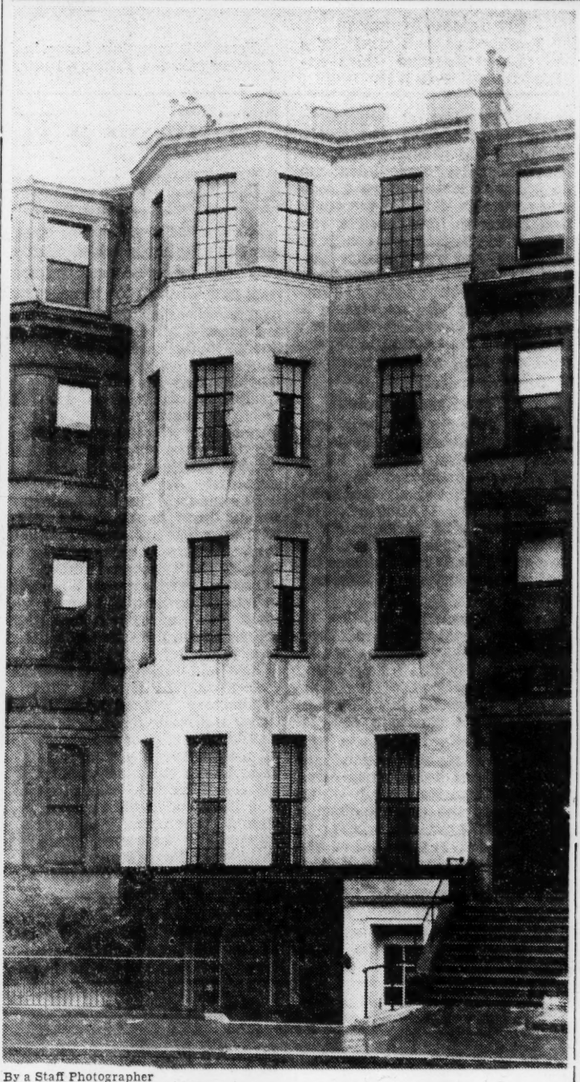
The survey was made in the spring by Trustee John K. Norton, John R. P. French, Headmaster of Cambridge School, Kendall Green, Mass., and A. John Holden, Jr., Superintendent of Schools in Danville, Vt. The purpose of the survey was to consider the accomplishments Goddard College has made in the first three years, how well it has adhered to the tenets of its founders, and what bearing the past will have on the institution's future conduct.

Students and Democracy

Adverse criticism made by the surveyors dealt mainly with routine matters of both instruction and administration, and the operation of the College plant. The surveyors agreed that in the matter of following out the educational philosophies the college had not only succeeded, but had succeeded beyond their expectations.

One phase of the Goddard policy is to develop in the student a sense of responsibility and participation in democracy, and the entire educational setup is designed to establish an environment which itself exemplifies democracy. The use of town meeting principles in student government and general college conduct has been a feature of the College plan. One purpose of the survey was to determine the extent of effectiveness. The surveyors said, "It can be stated with confidence that Goddard College has made progress beyond that found in most colleges in developing democratic administrative procedures. To begin with, its educational program was not imposed from outside or above, but is a creation of faculty and students under the fine leadership of the president."

In general appraisal the surveyors recorded that the chief need of the College today is resources and time to perfect the policies and procedures either in operation or projected.



By a Staff Photographer

Contrasts: But Both Desirable

(Top) As the architect saw Castle Village, on New York's Hudson River, before it was built, depicting the big way in which New York City goes into apartment house construction. (Lower) A modern apartment touch in the midst of Bostonian brownstone blocks at 31 Marlboro Street. This section of Boston commands the highest rent levels in the City.

Realty Official Certain Needs Will Be Filled

That home owners would obtain plenty of fuel oil to keep themselves comfortably warm this winter was the poinion expressed today by Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, through the local offices of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The head of the realty organization believed that leaders of the oil industry and Government officials would jointly find a solution to the transportation problem before the winter demands for fuel oil begin to make heavy inroads upon this product.

At the same time, Mr. Kniskern criticized what he termed the "hysterical approach aimed for the headlines" causing unnecessary alarm regarding the possibilities of obtaining oil. He predicted that "home owners can virtually be assured that the oil situation will not affect the heating of their homes to any extent."

"The problem is solely one of transportation and even this appears to be solvable without hysteria and the creation of alarm among the public.

"Figures on railroad tank cars as of September last year disclosed a surplus of 16,000 cars. These cars can be pressed into service should the emergency demand and it is possible that they may more than make up for the loss of 49 tankers taken over by the Government from shipping lines."

Save on Metal, Builders Are Told by USHA

The United States Housing Authority today issued a long list of recommendations upon which the housing industry can work to conserve vital defense materials that now go into the building of homes.

Substitutes for steel, copper, and bronze were proposed that would save from a half to a ton of metal for every USHA home being built.

Aluminum is barred entirely. "It should not be necessary to specify aluminum for any purpose," the Authority said.

"The saving will not be only the actual tonnage of the materials but since a large amount of fabrication goes into the manufacture of these products, men and machines badly needed for national defense will be released for essential production."

Wood will be the major material used in place of metal in USHA projects. Concrete will also replace steel in some instances.

Some of the projects will do without metal gutters and downspouts since such items can be placed after the emergency is over and metals become readily available again.

Architects were asked to scrutinize every metal article carefully. "Clothes posts, chains, and street signs may seem quite small in themselves, but the total can bulk large," the USHA stated.

Considerable galvanized iron has been used in many USHA projects for outdoor purposes. Replacing this with wood, where possible, will save not only iron or steel but zinc, which is in even greater demand in defense work.

In line with the request to eliminate bronze wherever possible, cut stone or even wood will replace bronze for the commemorative plaques which mark every public housing project.

Metal in electrical, plumbing and heating equipment is not so easily eliminated but USHA is consulting with manufacturers and government officials concerned in endeavors to find satisfactory substitutes for essential metals.

Copyrighted Grizzlies?

Tourists in Alaska must not bother the grizzly bears by taking their pictures. A federal law declares it discourteous as well as illegal.

9,243 Barber Shops Serve Needs of New England

Barber shops are more numerous in New England than any other one class of service establishments, which total 45,365.

Automobile repair shops are second in numbers, with 6,761 listed, as against 9,243 barber shops. Beauty parlors are next with 5,577, and combined barber shops and beauty shops number only 181.

This was disclosed today by Edmond F. Bemis, Boston commercial analyst, following a survey of census data.

Massachusetts has 4,672 of the total number of barber shops; Connecticut 1,781; Maine 960; Rhode Island 956; New Hampshire 502, and Vermont 372, his analysis shows. The total of 9,243 in New England compares with 9,437 in 1935.

Photographic studios number 738; shoe repair shops 4,617; cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration, and repair shops 4,207; cleaning and dyeing plants 470; power laundries 681; radio repair shops 800 and shoe shine parlors 269.

The total of 45,365 service establishments employ an average of 68,991 workers, with annual pay roll of $69,513,000. Personal service establishments, including barber shops, laundries, photographic studios and similar services, number 29,391 in New England.

Business service establishments, such as adjustment and credit bureasus and collection agencies, billboard advertising service, dental laboratories, and sign painting shops, total 1,935.

Maine Agencies Return $255,312

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—Sumner Sewall and the Executive Council have accepted from Finance Commissioner Frederick G. Payne a report showing that approximately 75 governmental agencies have turned back $255,312.66 in unexpended balances from appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

Mr. Payne reported that after building up the State Contingent Fund to the $300,000 mark, as required by statute, and taking care of overdrafts of $17,484.50 against several divisions, funds of $100,000 were available from the unexpended balances for transfer to the sinking reserve fund.

"The reflects a pretty sound condition," Mr. Payne told newsmen.

Poet Frost Cool To Free Verse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREAD LOAF, Vt., Aug. 22—"I would just as soon write free verse as play tennis with the net down," said Robert Frost, American poet speaking here last night before an audience of writers, poets, and critics attending the sixteenth Annual Bread Loaf Writers' Conference under the auspices of Middlebury College.

During the course of his talk, Mr. Frost attacked the pretentiousness of the writings of a number of leading American authors and the frivolity in American literature and drama, which he said—"saddens me greatly."

Upward Trend of Food Prices Continues to Stretch Budget

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With wholesale prices advancing, meats and many items in the food line cost the consumer a little more as the weeks go on, and shoppers have increased difficulty in stretching their foodstuffs budget.

Beef is on the upward trend again. Small, independent dealers who have been selling cuts such as the bottom of the round for 39 cents now ask 42 cents. Yet, chain stores are still able to offer a variety of roasts and steaks at 31 cents, including bottom of the round.

Buyers, turning to less-sought-for cuts, avoid paying the high prices for the popular ones. For instance, a chuck pot roast is offered by chain stores today at 25 cents and meat men say that it is excellent meat.

Chains offer face of the rump at 30 cents, with an occasional merchant cutting the price to 29 cents for a special inducement. Rib roast can be had in some cut-price stores as low as 23 cents.

Pork loins are available around 30 cents, sliced bacon is 29 in chains and as low as 25 in some cut-price shops. Cooked hams by the half or whole are 33 to 35 cents, most chains asking 35.

Legs of lamb are steady at 27 cents in chains and 29 cents in some of the independent shops. Forequarters can be had at 15 cents.

Poultry offers week-end shoppers a welcome change and at more steady prices than meats. The price of chickens, fowl, turkeys and ducklings has changed but slightly for some weeks. Turkeys are quoted in many stores at 35 to 42 cents, but some cut-price merchants offer turkey at 29 and others at 27 cents. Chicken ranges from 23 to 45 cents; fowl 22 to 30; ducks 17 to 22 and capons 35 to 42.

Swordfish continues to be high. It is aparently scarce, with fishermen more successful in Canadian waters than in the usual haunts of the swordfish. At any rate, Canada ships in some nice trips but comparatively few local fishing vessels come in to the fish pier with trips.

Downtown stores quote swordfish at 45 cents, with cut-price stores paring that figure down a bit. Halibut is ranged from 40 to 50, though here, too, it is possible to buy for a little less. Mackerel are offered at seven cents a pound in cut-price stores for small fish, while large ones are less plentiful and command around 20 cents a pound in many stores. Haddock and cod are ranged from 10 to 12 cents as a rule, though some merchants offer them at less.

In fruits, the markets are displaying more apples this week end. Early MacIntosh Reds are offered at Faneuil Hall as high as 50 cents a dozen, with table apples four pounds for 25 cents. Peaches and pears are in the market in quantity, chain stores offering Elberta peaches at five pounds for 25 cents and Bartlett pears 33 to 50 cents a dozen.

Blueberries are around 25 to 30 cents a quart; seedless grapes, two pounds for 19 and two pounds for 25 cents; cantaloupes are around two for 25 cents depending on size; pineapples are 17 cents each in some stores, and watermelons as high as $1.25 for large ones.

Vegetables are plentiful, with green peas and green beans as low as two pounds for 15 cents; beets five cents a bunch; carrots two bunches for 13 and two for 15 cents; cauliflower 25 and 30 cents a head; green corn 20 to 35 cents a dozen ears; winter squash six cents a pound and tomatoes two pounds for 15 cents, and upward.

Moonlight Sail

Members and friends of the Sons and Daughters of St. George; Women of the Moose of Everett; Local 30, Cambridge Fremen, and the Friday Night Sailing and Chowder Society, are among nine groups booked to embark on the steamer Steel Pier tonight for a three-hour moonlight sail.

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News of Real Estate and Building Developments in Metropolitan Boston

Defense Priorities Promise New Era in Private Building

Defense priorities for building materials will bring numerous changes in private, non-defense construction, but will result in a considerable increase rather than in the cessation of home building being predicted in some quarters, according to Architectural Forum today.

While shortages of materials are to be expected with defense construction already absorbing $250,000,000 a month, the Forum explains that expansion of national income from defense activities has increased civilian demands which will be met with new materials, new constructon methods and new approaches to design

In other words, building stands on the threshold of a new era of new ideas and their application, the influence of which will make indelible impressions upon the future of the whole industry, it was stated.

Hopes to Avert Shortage

"Indications are," Forum continued, "that whatever restrictions are imposed will be based upon a policy of conservation that should effectively prevent absolute shortages from developing."

"Such a policy is obviously in the interests of the industry which consumes huge quantities of basic materials. House construction for a number of reasons is likely to be less drastically affected by defense shortages than other building types since houses can be and are being built from a wide variety of materials, few of which are likely to prove scarce.

"New approaches, new materials, new methods that have been held back by the weight of tradition may make unprecedented progress. Fear of shortages may stimulate home construction more than shortages could ever be expected to restrict it."

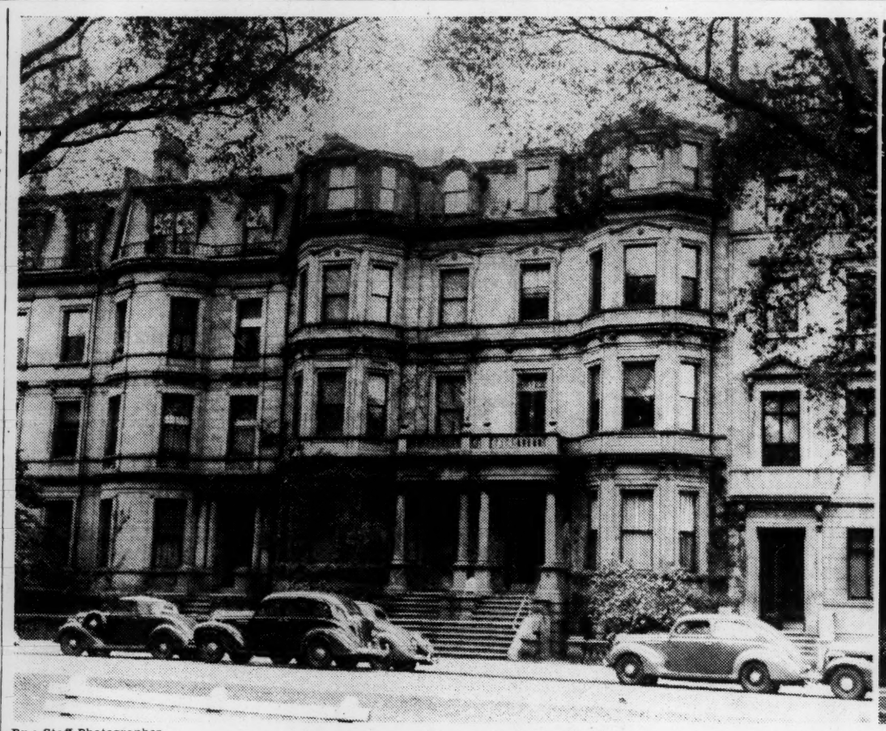
Plenty of Basic Materials

Forum insisted that there is now plenty of lumber, cement, tile, brick, plaster, glass, roofing, flooring, etc, available. Hence, it believes that critical shortages can become apparent only in what are termed accessory materials, metals in general and in electrical and general equipment.

The defense problem, said Forum, is one of eliminating wasteful practices. And since the building industry has been trying to do that for many years, the defense program is expected to help rather than hinder the progress of building.

"If the emphasis must now shift," says Forum, "from dollar savings to conservation of vital materials, the basic objective remains the same. And just as defense is already benefitting from building's long-term program of cost reduction, building, in the end, will benefit from the discipline of defense."

"The very tailor-made character of building, so often bemoaned in the past, in this instance provides the flexibility to meet changing conditions."



By a Staff Photographer

Typical of Hub Real Estate Changes to Most Modern in Comfortable Living

Single-family residences in Commonwealth Avenue's high-rental district are fast being sold to brokers for conversion into apartment houses. At left is shown a row of such older houses, near Gloucester Street corner. (Right) A block like the one pictured at the left was taken down at the corner of Beacon and Beaver Streets to make way for this modern, high-class apartment house called "Beacon-Beaver."

Trend Noted To Apartment House Living

The National Geographic Magazine notes an increasing trend toward apartment house living.

For every 100 one-family dwellings erected in the larger cities of the United States, 87 families have been provided for in apartments during the last 18 years, the magazine reported.

Although the trend towards apartment house living has been increasing, the proportion of families living in homes of their own is notably larger than those living in apartments. In this respect, the magazine points out that the United States is far behind some European centers in which 80 to 90 per cent of the populations dwell in multi-family buildings.

"Seventy-five years ago, Berlin led in apartment houses. Tokyo built its first American apartment house less than 15 years ago, while crowded China has clung to family dwellings. In America, the Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest were the first to live in apartment houses. Centuries ago, 1,200 persons lived in the Pueblo Bonito structures of New Mexico."

Latest Developments in Building Circles of New England

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater Boston rents will rise 5 to 10 per cent in the next year . . . the national defense program has wiped out an apartment house vacancy problem that two years ago was all but alarming . . . at no other time since the 1929 market crash has the apartment house business held greater prospects for a rosy future. . . .

Thus did Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, today summarize the outlook for emergency-ridden financiers who now see real estate as the most promising present-day field for heavy investments.

For apartment vacancies in the last year have dropped from what was 8 to 10 per cent down to about 3 per cent throughout the Greater Boston district, which is generally rated in the realty field as "normal vacancy." And during the period ahead of rising wages and steady employment the immediate prediction for apartment owners is definitely tinged with a rosy hue.

So, when someone sounds the signal that sets the wheels of moving vans in motion for the great Fall migration of apartment house families into new suites, the usual bustle may be absent. Rent increases are expected to hit the new occupants of apartments rather than those families that deign to stay where they are.

Picture Changed

All this is rather a different picture than Mr. Flynn painted back in the dismal days of 1937 when vacancies in every section of metropolitan Boston made real estate a heavy investment risk. Today, such towns as Brookline are concluding the best fiscal year for apartment house building in their histories.

As for Boston, Mr. Flynn said the city was still far behind in apartment house building and modernization. More than one-half the homes here are over 40 years old. At least 10 per cent are 70 years or older. One-third of Boston's families are estimated to be living in 3-family, 3-decker houses which are considered by other cities as good material for the museums.

Other disclosures made by the apartment field expert in an exhaustive study of rental trends made exclusively for this columnist revealed that 10 per cent of Boston families lived in so-called lower-type "flats" or rooming houses, and locations over retail stores.

Although the tone of Boston's Back Bay has changed during the last decade from a predominantly single-family home district to almost a 50 per cent apartment house sector, "this district still commands the highest rentals in the city," Mr. Flynn pointed out. Fourteen per cent of Back Bay dwellings, he said, are 80 to more than 100 years old. And 68 per cent are 40 years or older.

Brookline Leads

Brighton and Allston, where 21 per cent of the dwelling units have been built in the last 10 years, are the newest Boston districts in terms of modernized units. In these districts, 30 per cent of the people live in apartment buildings while 40 per cent are in two-family, vertical buildings. Only 30 per cent live in their own homes.

Largest increase in apartment units during the last two years is credited to Brookline, where 600 family units are provided for by buildings either completed or almost finished to date during 1941 alone. Since a recent town meeting ordinance was passed requiring that private parking provisions be made for the cars of all families living in new multi-family quarters, no new apartment structures have been started in Brookline.

Mr. Flynn anticipated a retarding effect upon new building as the result of the defense program. But this should help, he said, to fill up existing apartment houses. The current demand for apartments he held to be the strongest since 1929. Not more than 10 per cent of apartment house dwellers have been asked to pay higher rents this year, he said.

The apartment house expert expects complete "stabilization" of the rent structure and the vacancy issue at normal levels to come out of the defense emergency. With all markets rising, however, rents must naturally be adjusted upwards, presumably in multiples of $2.50 a month. In other words, a $50 apartment can be expected to rent for $52.50 before the winter is out. And a $60 apartment might well rise to $62.50 or $65. A $70 apartment should readily bring $75 and possibly $80 by next Spring.

These figures apply generally to some 75 per cent of the 800,000 or so persons living in Boston proper who rent rather than own their homes. One-third of these people live in apartment houses of the type having at least six family units.

On Top of the Building News in New England

Route 128, the famous circuitous highway arcund Boston proper, is only now feeling the spur of home building between the Worcester Turnpike and Dedham. Several low-cost home developments are appearing along that stretch, one of them known as Glendale, another Greystone Park about two miles off the Turnpike.

With acres of virgin lands along this highway which rises to quite an elevation in Needham the possibilities for home building are unparalleled here. The chief difficulty is transportation. But for those who can rely upon their own cars or have two cars, Route 128 beckons as the pathway of the future. The time should not be distant when bus service will be provided along this route directly into Park Square.

New Developments

Just when you think building is going on at an unprecedented pace in Greater Boston, you suddenly find new developments cropping up overnight in places you have always thought would be good spots to locate your future home.

Down at the end of Dudley Road in Newton, at the corner of Brookline Street, Arnold Hartmann is just completing his Fox Meadow development with several new offerings. But farther down the road toward Brookline, Merrill Nutting has turned a forest into a development in less than two weeks. "Rolling Acres" it is called, and a half dozen homes are rapidly rising into one of the most attractive developments south of Boston.

Steam shovels started to clear the way for streets less than a fortnight ago. Now the streets are in, the carpenters are busy and within a month, this oak-cloaked district will be a flourishing country residential spot for families whose bread winners need to go only six miles in to the heart of Boston.

Solid as Gibraltar

While you are at it, take a look at that concrete or cinder-block home just being completed in Carleeta Park, atop the observation hill in Needham just off Route 128.

This house is being built by the man who is reputed to know more about concrete houses than anyone else in New England. He is Calvin Goddard of Watertown, who will move into his all-concrete, solid-as-Gibraltar dwelling about Sept. 1. The builder says that his home will be a good refuge from air attacks, hurricanes, fires, hot and cold weather.

Cool the Kitchen

When it's hot outside, it's usually hotter in the kitchen. So don't forget that kitchen ventilator when you build your new home.

Keep Warm for $69

The well-insulated six-room home should be heated for $69 a year, according to tests conducted by the Engineering Department of the University of Illinois.

The test house is heated with forced circulation, hot water, radiators being recessed under the windows. Temperature differentials of less than four degrees were obtained between air under the ceiling and close to the floor. Thermometers throughout the house showed only a variation of one degree, a sign of excellent insulation in walls and second floor ceilings.

New Coal Feeder

Newest member of the coal-stoking family is a midget unit that feeds from 8 to 15 pounds of coal per hour. It is designed for the five- to six-room house and holds 225 pounds of coal or enough to heat the house for three or four days without refills.

Two Window Shades

Heat loss through the windows is so great that the Armour Research Foundation advises the use of two cloth window shades instead of one. The Foundation calculates that two shades will prevent 54 per cent of the heat loss out the window. By keeping the two shades half drawn during the daylight hours and fully drawn at night, about 10 per cent of the winter fuel bill can be saved.

Two shades also get away from the standardized color schemes for all interiors without destroying the uniformity desired for the exteriors. Cloths of one color can be used facing the outside, while many color variations can be used on the interiors.

15th Anniversary Of Oxford Courts

Oxford Courts, Cambridge apartment home of many business and social leaders, is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year.

Looking back over its years of service, the management of Oxford Courts qualifies for an enviable record of furnishing necessities of a modern era with architectural features both pleasing and practical.

Game rooms, roof garden, sun decks and a colorful courtyard are among the features that have been incorporated in the Courts. The building has been managed for the last 10 years by Clyde E. Grant for Harry A. Gilbert, Inc.

22,000 Homes Started in July

Nearly 1,000 new homes were started every working day during the month of July under the spur of the Federal Housing Administration, it was learned in Washington today.

Construction was started on 5,500 new small homes every week in July for a total of 22,000 during the month. This was the biggest home building boom for any single month in the history of the FHA

At least 85 per cent of these FHA homes are located in areas of important national defense activity, and the great majority of them are in price ranges best suited to meet the urgent need for additional low-cost housing created by the defense production program.

FALL OCCUPANCY

101 MT. VERNON STREET
Corner suite SIX rooms and bathroom, fully housekeeping, reasonable rent. Resident janitor.

MARLBOROUGH STREET
Suite of SIX rooms and bathroom with maid's room and bathroom. Near DARTMOUTH ST. Excellent light and air. Especially quiet location, occupying an entire floor.

BEACON STREET (opposite Public Garden)
SEVEN ROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS
EIGHT ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS
Over 200 acres of park land at your doorstep; modern fireproof building of finest type; exceptionally well planned, sunny, corner suite . . . wood-burning fireplaces; TWENTY-FOUR HOUR ELEVATOR SERVICE.

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in the best New England Manner

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One-room suites from $60
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Other suites with kitchenettes and wood-burning fireplaces at attractive rentals. Free parking.

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Brookline Estate for Disposal
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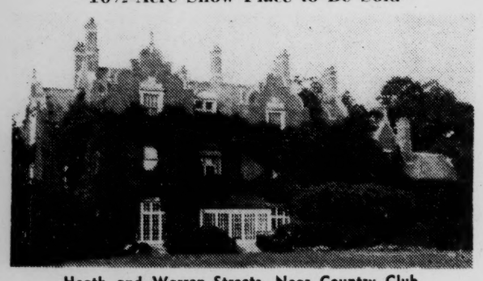

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Beautifully Landscaped Grounds, Gardens
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MODERN APARTMENTS

6 Arlington Street
Corner Marlborough Street
1 apartment of 11 rooms, 4 baths. Fine sunny location. Overlooking Public Garden.

88 Beacon Street
1 apartment of 4 rooms, 1 bath. Opposite Public Garden.

255 Beacon Street
Corner Dartmouth Street
3 and 5 rooms; 1 and 2 baths. First class service. Elevator.

256 Beacon Street
1 apartment of 7 rooms, 3 baths. Sun in all bedrooms and splendid view of the river from the living room and dining room. Very reasonable rent.

278 Beacon Street
Pent House Apartment of 7 rooms, 4 baths, with terrace. Beautiful view of river. Also apartments with 3, 4 and 5 rooms and 1 and 2 baths. New modern building. Excellent service.

282 Beacon Street
2 apartments; 1 of 11 rooms, 4 baths and 1 of 5 rooms, 3 baths. Sun all day and unexcelled view of the river.

96 Bay State Road
Corner Deerfield Street
7 and 5 rooms and bath. Elevator and resident janitor.

101 Chestnut Street
Splendidly located near Charles River Basin. Duplex apartment of 7 rooms, 3 baths.

65 Commonwealth Ave.
Corner Clarendon Street
6-10 and 11 rooms; 3 and 4 baths. Modern fireproof building. Complete service.

191 Commonwealth Ave.
Corner Exeter Street
14 rooms, 4 baths. 2nd floor.

137 Marlborough Street
Corner Dartmouth Street
1 apartment of 9 rooms, 3 baths. Modern fireproof building. Very sunny and bright.

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Corner of Marlborough Street
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White brick Colonial, second floor sitting room with fireplace; 4 family bedrooms and 2 bedrooms; maid's room and bath; beautiful tiled kitchen; 2-car garage; almost acre; secluded, yet convenient.
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Dutch Colonial, six rooms; double garage; oil; insulated; ½ acre; trees and garden.
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WEST NEWTON HILL
A choice home tucked away on an exclusive road conveniently located, custom-built and in perfect condition with a lovely hall, interesting living room, generous dining room and sunny den; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's quarters, insulated, spacious grounds with age-old trees.
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These good apartments will not remain vacant many weeks under present conditions. See them now and make sure of a fine apartment home.
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2 to 4 room suites with many ultra-modern features. Heated by GAS—one of the most dependable sources of heat during the emergency.
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Overlooking Reservoir ALG 7972

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Elevator and switchboard service plus other apartment hotel features make this a preferred building. Large 1 to 5 room suites at attractive rentals.
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EXCELLENT VALUES
Here are 3 and 4 room apartments of quiet, homelike charm. Convenient to shops, theatres and transportation. Modern kitchens, attractive outlooks.
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6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES
A rare opportunity is now yours to choose from a selection of luxurious 6 and 7-room suites at a preferred location on Boston's historic Avenue. 24-hour elevator service.
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CORNER CLARENDON STREET
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JUST ONE NOW AVAILABLE
A luxurious large apartment ON THE RIVER SIDE with beautiful views. 7 rooms and 3 baths. For the family requiring high standards of living.
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• Do you own an empty house that's waiting for a buyer? Or an apartment that's standing vacant? Let us help you get the "For Sale" and "For Rent" signs down this fall.
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Very reasonably priced at $24,000 and with a tax rate of only $20.30 per 1000.
To those appreciative of a perfectly charming house and of gracious living this will surely appeal.
If you are really interested we invite your inspection.
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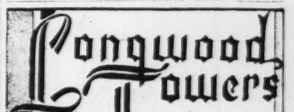

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Congressional Party Finds Plenty of 'Spizzerinktum' on N. E. Farms

Army Inquiry Is Demanded Into High Canteen Prices

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

High Prices to Soldiers?—An Army investigation of complaints of excessive prices to soldiers in Canteens at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens in Massachusetts was demanded today by Representative Le Roy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut. Mr. Downs requested the War Department to submit to him a list of prices at both Army canteens. Asserting that he understood the canteens were operated by civilians, the Connecticut Representative said, "I don't believe a soldier with $21 a month pay should have to pay more than civilians."

New Aviation Cadet Board—A new Army Cadet examining board has been established in Boston to afford more convenient facilities for the many young men making application, it was announced last night by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. The new board will be in session at the Hotel Lenox in Boston every day except Sunday. All young men interested in the opportunity afforded by the Army Air Corps for aviation training and officer's commissions are urged to see the board at the Hotel Lenox, if they meet the preliminary requirements. During July, 1,285 New England young men were examined for the Flying Cadets. Eligible to be interviewed are unmarried, male citizens between the ages of 20 and 26. If the applicant has had two years of college he may be exempt from written examinations to qualify as an Army Cadet.

War Game Preliminaries—Members of the 26th Division, now well established in their new tent camp at Fort Devens, were engaged today in preliminary brigade problems as a limbering-up exercise for the war games which start next Tuesday. Unseasonably cold weather which descended on the camp Thursday night caused Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Division Commander, to order the men's overcoats brought from Camp Edwards along with other supplies, for which 300 trucks were dispatched yesterday.

Draft Appeals—Any matter pertaining to classification of a selective service registrant must be taken up directly with the local board with which he is registered, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, advised registrants, their dependents and employers today.

Appeals from the classification by a local board may be made within 10 days after the classification notice is mailed. The registrant himself, a claimed dependent, or anyone filing written evidence of the occupational necessity of the registrant, have the right to appeal. They may do so by filing with the local board a written notice of appeal or by signing the "Appeal to Board of Appeal" on the registrant's questionnaire.

Colonel Smith emphasized the provisions of selective service regulations that the person appealing may attach to his notice of appeal, or to the registrant's questionnaire, a statement specifying wherein he believes the local board in error; that he may point out any information in the registrant's file which he believes has been passed over without proper consideration, and restate in full any data which the local board has failed or refused to include in the registrant's file.

The registrant has the right to inspect everything that is kept in his "cover sheet" or file by his local draft board. This right of inspection extends to all notes, minutes, or records of what he said in any hearing on his case held by his local draft board.

By a Staff Photographer

Group at H. P. Hood & Sons Plant, Enfield, N. H.

Front row, left to right: Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture; Mrs. Anton J. Johnson, Illinois; Mrs. J. Roland Kinzer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Philip A. Bennett, Missouri; Mrs. Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Betty L. Daines, daughter of New Hampshire milk producer; Mrs. William H. Wheat, Illinois.

Middle row, left to right: Leavitt Parson, editor of New England Poultryman; Harvey P. Hood, 2d, President of Hood Company; Clifford R. Hope, Chairman of conference; Mrs. George W. Gillie, Indiana; Anton J. Johnson (R), Representative from Illinois; Philip A. Bennett (R), Representative from Missouri; William H. Wheat (R), Representative from Illinois; J. Roland Kinzer (R), Representative from Pennsylvania.

Back row, left to right: Usher L. Burdick (R), Representative from North Dakota; Paul Cunningham (R), Representative from Iowa.

G. O. P. Group Ends Farm Study In N. E. to Mutual Advantage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22—Uncle Sam's congressional students—members of the Republican Farm Study Committee—have gone home. They left here last night for the capital after completing an 800-mile tour through five of the six New England States.

Cutting short by a day and one State the lessons planned for them by their New England tutors, these tireless students may be well excused for there has been no cutting of lessons while en route in the traveling schoolhouse. Each has learned his lessons well and each is taking back to Washington—and to his or her home State—a new and clearer conception of what New England agriculture stands for.

They learned that, in spite of New England's reputation as a highly industrialized area, it has its farms, too, its poultry raisers, its fruit and vegetable growers, its dairymen, and its maple sugar and tobacco producers.

Visit Poultry Farm

The traveling student congressman have added at least one more word to their vocabulary—"spizzerinktum." As applied to a certain brand of poultry it means vim, vigor, and vitality and this old-fashioned term has meant just that for the congressional party as well. They have put plenty of "spizz" into every detail of their long and varied course of study.

At Hartford yesterday, where they were the guests of A. B. Hall, Wallingford, Connecticut, poultryman, they heard the Nutmeg States' Governor Hurley say that New England agriculture had been "sadly neglected" by Congress. He added that New England has been forced to solve its own agricultural problem, "forgotten" because the region has "not so many congressmen as the Midwest and other areas in the country."

Citing the last General Assembly's Milk Control Act as an instance of the way the State is trying to solve its problems, he declared that it needs the help of the Federal Government in solving the problems caused by the importation of cheap cream and milk from other States.

"We simply want to do our own business and use our own milk," Governor Hurley declared, describing New England farmers as "hard-headed and hard-knuckled Yankees who hate to ask the Federal Government for anything."

Hope to Prove Helpful

Asserting that New England should not be regarded as solely an industrial area, Governor Hurley urged the congressmen to remember that it was here where farming started in the United States, and that "on the land which your ancestors left to go west, there are a great many people still struggling along."

Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, ranking Minority Member of the House Agricultural Committee, and Chairman of the Study Group, assured the Governor that members on their trip "have learned much that will be helpful to us, and which we hope will be helpful to you when we consider it."

Post Defense Problems Vital, Saltonstall Tells State Legion

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told Massachusetts American Legionnaires today that a plan for the future "when the Government defense program ends," was the problem of both the Federal and State Governments.

"People have got to live after this crisis is over," Mr. Saltonstall said at the second-day session of the 23rd annual Massachusetts Legion Convention.

"The Social Security program and social legislation must be kept up so that we may have funds for the needy when they're needed the most—when the Government defense program ends."

The Governor said last year's problem was to find work for men, but that the draft and the defense program eliminated it. "Now we've got to plan for the future," he added.

Other speakers included Joseph Peterson of Arlington, State Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mayors William H. Bennett of Worcester and Henry J. Toepfert of Holyoke, and Ulysses J. Lupien, Massachusetts Civil Service Director.

State Department Commander Chester H. Grant, of Gloucester, reported that late arrivals to the convention swelled the number of delegates to 699, with 425 alternates. Another 2,000 Legionnaires also were in town.

In a financial report to the delegation, State Legion Treasurer Thomas Mackey said the Massachusetts Legion had wiped out last year's deficit so that a favorable balance of $2,500 now existed.

The American Legion's most important mission today, in the opinion of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, is to "bolster the morale of the new United States Army."

Mr. Bushnell told the Massachusetts Department of the Legion last night at its annual convention:

"We are all disturbed by reports of poor morale in the Army. But it must be remembered that it is different now from what it was in the last war. Then we were at war. The soldiers had some place to go and a mission to undertake.

"Now the boys in the Service don't know what to expect. They don't know where they are going, if any place, and they have no clear-cut picture of the war situation."

National Commander Milo J. Warner, in a message to the convention, said it was sound national policy to extend every possible aid to nations resisting aggresion in Europe.

"If they are overcome," he said, "we shall be left to face our peril alone."

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, familiar figure in many Boston A. A. Marathons, won a 15-kilometer road race that was one of the high lights of the day's program in the colorfully bedecked convention city.

Leading from start to finish, Kelley was timed in 52 minutes, 19.3s, less than a minute ahead of John Coleman of the B. A. A. Ed Cook of New Bedford was third, Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., fourth, and Tarzan Brown of Westerly, R. I., fifth.

Big and Little Plants Join Up In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Northeast's prime defense contractors, who couldn't find small concerns to do their outside work, and Connecticut's small manufacturers, who couldn't find any work to do, got together here and out of the meeting came business friendships which may result in the stabilization of the State's entire defense effort.

Immediate and practical results came out of yesterday's meeting of 700 representatives of small factories in this State with officials of about 60 first-rank manufacturers — New England's first defense production clinic.

A survey showed that the day's talks resulted in the sub-letting of at least three substantial contracts, while scores of "little businessmen," many faced with closure because of lack of orders, said they had been asked to furnish quotations of sub-contracts for defense work in coming weeks.

Typical of the small concerns represented were 20 and 30-employee shops located in out-of-way villages, equipped to do special tooling work sorely needed and sought for in vain, up to now, by the large corporations.

The Eclipse Aviation Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, one of its representatives said, placed two large contracts during the clinic and will probably sublet several more in the near future. He talked with more than 100 subcontractors.

The Electric Boat Company of Groton, which launched the Navy's newest submarine, the $6,000,000 Gato, yesterday, placed a large amount of work with the Deep River (Conn.) Manufacturing Company, and, an official said, might do business with about 20 other concerns it contacted for the first time.

Vermont Sees Busy Session For Legislators

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Due to convene in special session Sept. 10 to act on a rehabilitation program for the University of Vermont, the Legislature gave indications today that it might utilize the session to consider other matters also.

State House circles said there was a possibility some action might be taken on paying a bonus to men in the armed services, although a measure authorizing such payments was repealed at the last session.

These circles also saw a possibility of action on a Liquor Board order banning sale of beer and wines after 8 p. m. for off-premise consumption, starting next month.

In calling the session, Gov. William H. Willis indicated he would have a bill drafted for the university program and send it to the Legislators in advance of the meeting.

It was expected the bill would embody recommendations of his General Advisory Committee, which include a suggestion for $250,000 Legislature appropriations for the university both this fiscal year and next.

Tobin Would Scrap Atlantic Avenue 'El'

Declaring that prompt demolition of the unused Atlantic Avenue elevated structure would be particularly desirable now in view of urgent defense requirements for steel, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today said he "would welcome any valid proposal from the Elevated" for removal.

Under the Mayor's proposal the structure would be sold for scrap, and the proceeds would be held pending judicial determination of who should pay for the demolition.

Question as to who should finance removal of the structure has been the subject of court action, and is now before the Supreme Judicial Court for final decision.

The Mayor's statement explaining this situation was issued in reply to statements by John F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority, and a former Mayor of Boston, who conferred with the Elevated Trustees this week to urge removal of the structure. The City is losing large amounts of business because of traffic congestion caused by the structure, Mr. Fitzgerald asserted.

Defending his Administration against the implication that insufficient efforts had been made to obtain removal the Mayor declared that from the start he has "urged that this abandoned and unprofitable structure be removed in order to relieve traffic congestion and improve property values."

Initiative for immediate removal must come from the directors of the Elevated, the Mayor stated. "Except by agreement of the Elevated directors, no further action can be taken in accordance with the statute until the Supreme Judicial Court has spoken."

The case before the Supreme Court involves the constitutionality of a 1939 Legislative act ordering the Elevated to remove the Atlantic Avenue "El" at its own expense.

Adna Romanza Chaffee

Maj. Gen. Adna Romanza Chaffee, who passed on in Boston today, was the first commander of the United States Army's armored force—the American answer to Germany's powerful panzer divisions.

Son of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who climaxed a brilliant military career as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, he had carved out his own career and was himself described as "one of the great Army men."

Soon after the World War, he foresaw that tank-powered armies could do virtually what the Nazis accomplished years later in the Low Countries and France. As a General Staff officer, he made a speech in 1930 at the Army War College in which he forecast that the next war would see employment of highly mobile, heavily armed units with great firing power.

Some officers considered the address visionary and impractical, although the War Department already was allowing him to experiment in putting his ideas into something more tangible than paper plans.

With the advent of the war in Europe, United States Army mechanization was expanded and expedited. In 1940, the First Armored Corps of two divisions was established and General Chaffee was named commander with the rank of Major General. Later, two more divisions were added, and Fort Knox was made headquarters for the entire armored force with General Chaffee as commander.

General Chaffee was a native of Junction City, Kan.

As a lad, he went to China to be with his father, who then was in command of United States troops during the Boxer Rebellion. After the trouble was over, young Chaffee returned home and prepared for West Point, from which he was graduated in 1906.

General Chaffee was a Captain and Instructor at West Point when America entered the World War. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for "displaying military attainments of high order, contributing efficiently to the training of a large number of officers" and for his service in the closing days of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Two weeks ago, the Army further honored him by presenting him with the prized oak leaf cluster for his D. S. M. The citation written by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson praised his "outstanding foresight, judgment and leadership in organizing and commanding the Armored Force of the Army." Two days later, the Senate confirmed his permanent appointment as a Major General.

Pay Roll Robbery

A pay roll robbery of $4,700 was reported to Boston police today by officials of the All-America Garment Company on North Washington Street in the North End. The holdup was said to have been carried out by three men, who escaped in an automobile.

Redistricting Court Appeal

Massachusetts Democratic leaders will attend a special luncheon meeting Aug. 26 to formulate final plans to carry the recent Congressional redistricting plan to the State Supreme Judicial Court, William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced today.

The meeting will be held at the Hotel Bellevue at 3 p. m. Democratic members of the legislative committee on redistricting will attend, as well as all of the Democratic representatives in Congress in the city during the Congressional recess, and other Democratic leaders.

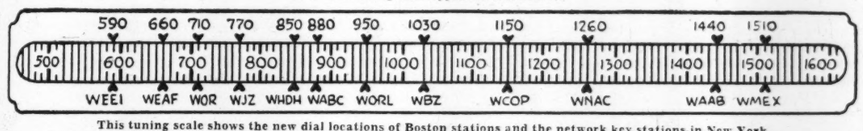
Chairman Burke said, "The people of the State are now convinced that the Republican Party, headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, barely went through the motions of holding hearing in the matter of re-districting the State, when from the beginning they have conceived the plan which they voted into effect when the matter came before the Legislature."

"Neither the people of the Commonwealth, nor even the voters of the Republican Party, were taken into the confidence of the small handful of Republicans who dictate the action of that party, and who unquestionably drew up this terrible gerrymander and ordered it shoved through the Legislature," he added.

Under the plan adopted by the Legislature, the Democratic Party is expected to lose two of its present seats in the National House, while the Republican strength is expected to increase from 9 seats to 10. The re-districting was necessary because the 1940 census showed a population shift which required Massachusetts to give up one of its 15 seats.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Tennis Semi-Finals,	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:45	Longwood; News	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Tennis Semifinals,	Rep. G. W. Landis	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	from Longwood	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Tennis Semifinals,	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	from Longwood	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Paces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	Lt. Comdr. Gene Tunney	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Richard Salinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Talk, "Radio Music"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Job Hunters, guests	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Camp Edwards prm	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Cathedral Choir
8:00	"Claudia & David";	Army Twin Piano Team.	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	"Proudly We Hail";	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information Please?"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Edward A. Baldwin
8:45	guests; Wm. Shirer	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
9:00	"Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere; drama	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**Elisabeth Rethberg**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Ted Steele's Novachords	House"; variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	**"Penthouse Party,"**	Sports Preview	"Wines of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30	Dr. J. C. L. Bates.	Convention Young Democratic Clubs of America	'Listen America'; drama	National Convention	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports		'Listen America'; drama	of Young Democrats	"I'm an American"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Sen. Joseph F. Guffey	Dance Digest
11:30	Music: Sonny	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Dunham's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Headline News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; M. Carlson, Music	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	John Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Organ; Red Cross Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	Burl Ives, songs	Andrini Continentales	"The Tune Troopers"	Rainbow House; juvenile	Studio Program
10:15	Burl Ives, songs	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	program	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00	News; 'Life of Riley'	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	Web Tilton, songs; organ	Letter-Quest
11:15	"Life of Riley"	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Pan Americana	Letter-Quest
11:30	Voice of Broadway	Richard Liebert, Organ.	'Vaudeville Theater' with	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	National Hillbillies	Weather; Musicale	Jim Amecche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Album	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45		Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Siesta	Hour	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Edward J. Flynn	"What's on the Air"	Sara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, Tenor	Organ Concert
1:45	Tennis finals	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Red Cross Interviews
2:00	Tennis Finals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Campus Capers: vocal-	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	Tennis Finals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	ists; organ	Reds baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Tennis Finals	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	Tennis Finals	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Reds baseball game	Five Star News
3:00	Tennis Finals	Howard Ropa, songs	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:15	Tennis Finals	Singing Powers Models	Patti Chapin, Songs	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Tennis Finals	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:45	Tennis Finals; News		Golden Melodies	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Tennis Finals	News; Club Matinee	Music; Weekend Whimsey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Tennis Finals	Club Matinee	A Boy, A Girl, A Band	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30	Tennis Finals	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Quiz	Highlights and Halftones	Melody Mirror
4:45	Tennis Finals	Club Matinee		"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	New England to the	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Colors	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Calling Pan America; News	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45		Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	NBC Concert Or.; Soloist	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Symphony of Melody; Sports Digest	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**		"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth"	The Shining Hour
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	series; Sports comments	Five Star News
7:30	Concert Orchestra	"Little O' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours";	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Concert Orchestra	A. F. T. A. Convention	Better Business Drama	"Inside of Sports"	Madison Singers
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Discussion
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:30	City Desk; drama	Hon. Hugo L. Black	"Truth or Consequences";	Hawaii Calls	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis	Hon. Hugo L. Black	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headline"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony:**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Morton Gould's Orch	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Edwin McArthur, cond.**	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	**NBC Summer Symphony:**	Grant Park Concert	**Chicagoland Concert:**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**Edwin McArthur, cond.**	Grant Park Concert	**Henry Weber's Orch.;**	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic";	"Defense for America."	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Charlie Barnett's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	Dramatization	**Earl Thiel, tenor**	"I'm an American"
11:00	Weather; Sammy	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	Kaye's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Or	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Carl Hoff's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	"California Melodies;"	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Carl Hoff's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Michael Loring's Orch.	Vocalist and orchestra.	"Day's End"; Music

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Aug. 24

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 23

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"World Affairs," H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Orchestra. Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"La Mala Reputacion," Comedy in Spanish by J. Gonzalez and J. Mazanti. TGWA, 9.68 mex., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, Aug. 22

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:45 p. m.—Music for A Summer Evening.

7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).

7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For Latin-American Listeners. News, Special Features, Music.

10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.

7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Bobby Byrne's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vinness Entr'acte; Intermezzo.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Fantasy in Melody.

11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

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Halifax Doesn't Tell; Ships Reach England

By Donovan Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Everyone in Halifax kept the secret. The biggest convoy of all had left only the day before, but nobody in Nova Scotia's great port was telling.

A thousand persons must have known it, 10,000 could have suspected it. But Haligonians don't tell. They don't need the official warning of posters, "Sealed lips will save our ships." Most of them have friends, brothers, husbands, fathers on those ships. They are giving no tips to Nazi bombers and submarines.

That is why we heard about the convoy only from another American, whose story was confirmed by news of the arrival in England some days later That is one reason Canada has not lost a single man out of nearly 100,000 it has sent to Britain.

A voluntary conspiracy of silence guards the busiest war port in the world today, the western end of Britain's Atlantic lifeline. A hundred great grey freighters and tankers may crowd Bedford Basin in the afternoon and sunrise show only a handful remaining. Spies there may be who observe and count and try to get the word to Berlin that a convoy is on the way, but Halifax folk won't tell it.

Guarded Friendliness

They are friendly enough and genuinely kind, and they talk about the war, naturally about Halifax's unspectacular but vital part in it:

"Did you see the tanker that came in with a torpedo hole you could see right through? They say the crew abandoned it at first but it was empty and the oil tanks acted as compartments to keep it afloat, so they went back aboard and brought it in."

"It was Halifax the Bismarck was headed for. They'd like to wipe us out, but I don't believe it could have got in here. There are bombers about—and guns."

But it was as much by what they didn't say that we came to realize that these people were very close to the front lines in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Efficient Censorship

The censorship, self-imposed or official, takes no chances. A letter intended to interest a child by telling of "many ships in the harbor and soldiers and sailors on the streets" arrived in the United States with the ships and harbor neatly clipped out. I couldn't find a postcard in Halifax with a picture of the harbor. Newspapermen said they had forgotten all their training and cultivated a complete lack of curiosity—especially about shipping, which is the real life of the city.

Haligonians have loyally placed on themselves a degree of self-censorship more remarkable than many more obvious contributions to Britain's war effort. Halifax is like California—it doesn't have any bad weather, at least none that you can tell about. In the hotel room beside the telephone was this notice:

It is forbidden by the Department of National Defense to mention during a long distance call, aircraft, ships, troops, war industries or the weather.

In peacetime Halifax was a city of about 65,000, used chiefly as a shipping point for Canadian wheat and other exports in winter months when the St. Lawrence River is frozen. War has doubled the population, for the port is today the great outlet for Canadian and American supplies going to Britain.

Ideal Basin

"If God's hand had fashioned it for the purpose Bedford Basin could not have been better fitted for its task today"—an eloquent Irish sea dog was talking about Halifax's inner harbor, that magnificent bowl of blue water where the convoys so vital to Britain are mobilized.

"There is ten miles of deep water there. No need for navigation marks. Room to turn a fleet round in." But he didn't say half a hundred ships had left the day before. Haligonians don't tell.

Probably for troop convoys strong forces of warships are gathered, but they won't tell you in Halifax. Another thing you can't find out is what part American sea and air patrols are playing. One filling station man said a friend of his had been in a convoy which never got out of sight of two American cruisers.

Some reports have it that many ships are going without convoys and that Americans are helping "keep a street open." But all the Haligonians will say is that American help is very useful.

Sight From Citadel

Anybody looking down from the Citadel in Halifax can see knots of destroyers and corvettes being repaired or provisioned to go out, either with convoys or on patrol. Two or three old American destroyers distinguished by their four funnels close together, were about. "They have done a good job," we were told. "That one splotched with dizzy blobs of baby blue is used in our sea school to train the young fellows in judging speeds and courses." One retains the same name it had in the American fleet, the name of a town common both to Britain and America.

More impressive than anything eyes could see or ears could hear was the manifest spirit of devotion and sacrifice in the people, not only in Halifax, but in all Nova Scotia. Most of their ancestors were Loyalists — after the American Revolution more than half the living graduates of Harvard College went to Nova Scotia—or they were stanch Scots and today loyalty is everywhere evident in word—or lack of words—and in work.

Soldiers Want to Go

Soldiers picked up on the road knew what the war was all about. While under Canada's Conscription Act they are not obliged to go abroad, three-fifths of them are volunteeering for foreign service and those kept at home seem to feel cheated. Canada as a whole is certainly doing her share in the war. It is this year sending to Britain about a billion and half dollars worth of guns, planes, shells and foodstuffs. Were the United States helping as much in proportion to resources she would be sending more than $20,000,000,000 worth of supplies.

We heard no reproaches. But people in this part of America which juts so far into the Atlantic, people who feel the impact of war's dangers and demands, naturally wonder how neighbors below the line can still dream of isolation. A grim Scotswoman remarked, "It's been a worrisome time for those that knew. When war came there wasn't enough iron in the stockroom to put a sub net across the harbor mouth. My husband's on the water now; some of our lads haven't come back."

When a New Yorker said, "But this is England's war," the answer came straight: "We are protecting you right now, and the British Navy's protecting both of us."

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ace Berlin Correspondent

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PATTERN OF CONQUEST
by Joseph C. Harsch
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

U. S. Experts Speeding Vital Burma Road Traffic

Movement of supplies held more than doubled and further stepping up is looked for.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22—The flow of supplies over China's "lifeline"—the Burma Road—is reported to have been more than doubled in two weeks through improvement recommended by American traffic experts.

Further stepping up of vital imports from the United States and Britain is expected when 4,500 new American trucks arrive.

Daniel Arnstein, Marco Hellman, and Harold Davis are preparing to leave Chungking, possibly tomorrow, for the United States after surveying the road and taking their expert proposals to Chungking.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek accepted the report "100 per cent," according to Mr. Arnstein, a veteran American operator of truck and taxi services.

Technicians En Route

Fifty American technicians are speeding the work. New American trucks are arriving and will be put into service at the rate of 500 a week, Mr. Arnstein declared. He said there had been "inexcusable delays on the road." The tax system "could not have been more effective" if its aim had been "to halt the freight."

Contrary to frequent statements that the Burma Road is capable of not more than 30,000 tons a month when fully developed, Mr. Arnstein believes its potential capacity is limited only by port facilities at Rangoon.

Other travelers report the road is constantly and successfully used, but inefficiency and graft hinder the flow of supplies. This is representative of the situation in Free China.

Open Road Vital

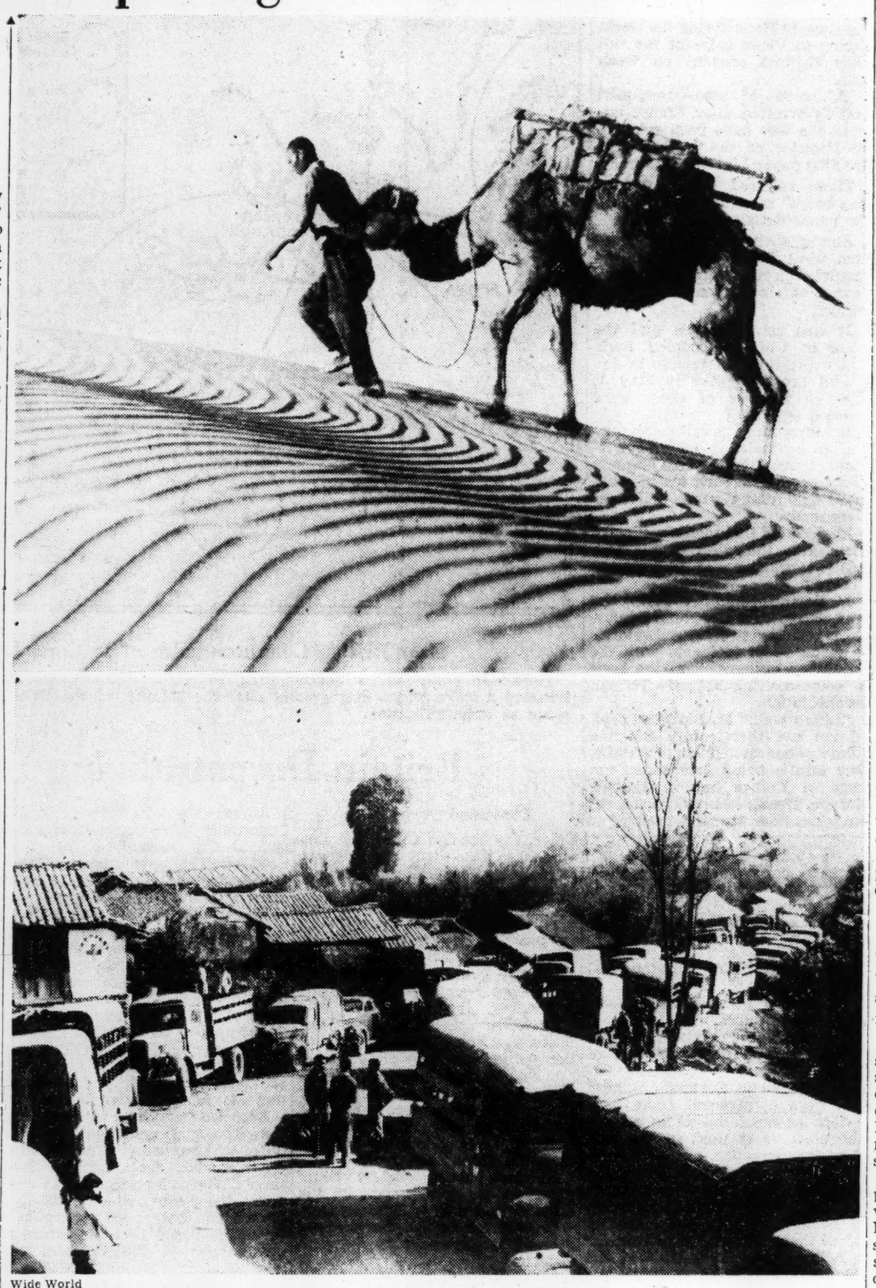
[The Chinese cannot be beaten by Japan as long as the Burma Road remains active, according to Dewey Woods Smith, Vice-President of Studebaker Export Corporation, who recently returned to the United States from China. He is arranging sale of 2,000 more trucks to China. Every day, he added, 20,000 to 25,000 trucks—all full—move over the Burma Road toward Chungking.]

Difficulties vary according to the locality. But by and large the truck drivers are inefficient, the mechanics poor and eager for graft, while the local officials impose endless red tape, thereby tremendously slowing the transportation of needed supplies. In addition, Government-controlled gasoline is insufficient while the number of trucks and replacement parts does not meet the needs of all China. Japanese capture of the main railways makes transportation a tremendous problem in Free China, which has been reduced largely to secondary means of transport. Roads are being built night and day and Chungking realizes the utmost necessity of solving the problem locally in many regions which haven't even reached the horse-and-buggy age. Coolies daily are bringing goods into the interior, carrying them on their backs, or in rickshas, on bicycles, and in sampans, but while a dramatic and considerable quantity is transported in bulk, it is small compared to what one good road fleet of trucks can carry. The Japanese recently attempted to halt such smuggling from the coast but without success. Raids on coastal towns were partly due to the effort to discourage such traffic, but the lack of the necessary men and ships to institute a real blockade makes the effort impossible of success except locally and temporarily.

Japanese Have Problems

The status of the route from Russia is at present unknown, but the Burma Road is correctly considered China's transportation lifeline to the outside world.

Meanwhile, the Japanese are also facing transportation problems of their own. Guerrillas harass their lines in all occupied territory, making a train trip a considerable adventure. On the average of once a month or more the Shanghai-Nanking line is disrupted due to bombs tearing up the tracks while the remoter lines suffer even more. The Japanese are unable to prevent such harrassment despite the efforts by electricity and otherwise to protect the main line. Railways in the occupied areas are completely run and managed by puppet officials, with Japanese troops guarding the stations, culverts and crossings. Soldiers ride in the coaches, fully equipped and ready for action.



Wide World

Supplies for the Guns of China

All possible means are used for transporting vital supplies to China. The upper picture shows a camel and its driver, typical of many such teams that plod the hot sands of central Asia between China's war zones and Russia. The lower picture shows a caravan of ambulances and supply trucks en route to Chungking with relief supplies donated by Americans during a brief stop at a typical village on the Burma Road.

Speed Dakar Work

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 22 (AP)—Reports in German-occupied France yesterday said improvements were being rushed on coastal batteries and air fields at Dakar, the French colony on the most westerly point of Africa nearest America.

This information, purporting to come via Tangier, said the work was being hastened while French Generals Maxime Weygand and Auguste Nogues were inspecting shore defenses farther north in Morocco.

Meanwhile, Gov. Pierre Boisson, defender of Dakar against the British and Free French thrust of last September, has just returned there after an inspection of defenses throughout French equatorial Africa.

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Menzies Asks Labor to Join Coalition Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 22—The deadlock in Australia over the question of whether Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies shall go to London to represent the Commonwealth Government there and still retain the Prime Ministership assumed a new phase today when Mr. Menzies asked John Curtin, Labor opposition leader, to participate in a coalition government with equal Cabinet representation.

Mr. Menzies has made it clear that the Australian Government, owing to its great distance from London, was at a considerable disadvantage in keeping informed as to the "background and implications of questions of great moment"—particularly when the Japanese situation took on a critical turn.

The difficulty has been that the existence of the Menzies Government since the election last September has been so precarious, with its almost nonexistent majority—the Government won 37 seats, the Opposition 36, with one Independent—that the Prime Minister has scarcely sufficient political prestige to justify his leaving the Government in the hands of a deputy.

The trouble came to a head Aug. 20 when Parliament reassembled after its vacation. The Labor opposition took the view that the war situation was too serious to allow of the Prime Minister's departure for Britain and that some other delegate should be sent. The Governmental coalition members, however, and particularly the Navy Minister, William Morris Hughes, have urged that no lesser figure than the Prime Minister himself could adequately represent the Commonwealth in London.

Labor Defers Decision

The voting strength of Labor has raised such difficulties for Mr. Menzies as to open up some prospects of Labor planning to attempt to take over the Government. Whether it might accept Mr. Menzies' proposal for a coalition was not known today, but seemed unlikely. It has been very generally thought that in the event of Mr. Menzies going to London, the opportunity would immediately present itself of Labor defeating the Government and taking over the reins of office.

A definite move for office has long been developing within the Labor Party. Labor members of the Advisory War Council, including Frank Forde, M. J. Makin and J. A. Beasley, are declared in favor of the bid. If they hold to this view, and can convince Mr. Curtin that the time has come to recall his decision not to use the party's numerical strength against the Government in wartime, a united onslaught may be made.

To defeat the Government Labor would have to obtain the vote of one of the discontented United Australia Party members, in a vital issue in the House of Representatives.

August opened with signs that Labor was preparing for an election. These included closer collaboration between Labor leaders, particularly the five members of the Advisory War Council; sudden Labor advocacy of decentralization of industry—designed to win the country vote; demand for the nationalization of the great Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd. and attacks on the Government's handling of gasoline rationing and child endowment. Several of the leaders have stated that Labor will take over the Government if the necessity arises.

Showdown Supported

Despite the natural tendency to look with disfavor on an election in the midst of a war crisis, the public might welcome a real showdown, particularly if it resulted in one of the parties being returned with a real majority. As things are the bare majority on which Mr. Menzies carries on has led to hesitancy in vital decisions. Always there is Labor's strength ready to be used to ensure the watering down of such Government legislation as Labor regards as particularly disadvantageous to its supporters.

The new stability promised when Mr. Menzies returned from his tour of the Middle East, Great Britain, and the United States has lasted all too short a time. For a while he was able to pass to the people the finely-etched impressions he received overseas.

But the opportunity of sweeping the Parliament and the people with him was allowed to slip away.

The present situation in the House of Representatives, with the parties all but evenly balanced, seems ideal for the creation of a wartime National Government representative of the opposing political forces.

Critics in Own Party

Mr. Menzies, with his normal majority of one, has been treading warily to avoid Labor objections. And, what is worse for him, some of his most outspoken critics are in his own party—the United Australia Party which, with the smaller United Country Party, led by Treasurer A. W. Fadden, forms the Government.

Some of the critics within the U. A. P. might be ready to help Labor to power—for a political consideration—but then the position would be little better, for Labor would govern with a similarly small majority.

Thus, unpalatable as the ideas may be in wartime, there is a growing feeling that the present instability can be rectified only by the holding of an election from which, it is hoped, one or other of the parties will be returned with a real majority.

The main section of the public is not vitally concerned with the party label borne by its Government. What it desires is a regime with the power to get on with the war.

Followers of both Mr. Menzies and Mr. Curtin are all-out supporters of a win-the-war effort. And, in so far as collaboration has been practicable, they have made a good showing in turning Australia into an arsenal of war.

But the maximum effort seems impossible of achievement until Australia has a Government numerically strong enough to enforce disliked but necessary sacrifices.

RAF Chased Nazi

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 22 (AP)—United States pilots remained on the ground during the air alarm here Wednesday in which American-built Tomahawk fighter planes chased away a German Heinkel bomber, it was stated authoritatively today.

British airmen put the invader to flight without its having dropped any bombs. The German plane disappeared before the British got within firing range.

Not only did American airmen not take off, but antiaircraft batteries of the United States forces stationed here were silent throughout the alarm.

[The incident was the first in which a German plane has been reported over Iceland since announcement July 7 that American forces had occupied the strategic North Atlantic island.

Neither the Associated Press nor The Christian Science Monitor have carried at any time a report that American pilots in American planes chased off the German bomber which appeared over Iceland Wednesday.]

Faith in U. S. Pledge

COPENHAGEN, German-Occupied Denmark, Aug. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Thovald Stauning said in a declaration to the Lower House of Parliament today that Iceland had no choice in the matter of occupation by United States troops.

But, Mr. Stauning asserted, he had faith in the American promise to leave the strategic northern island after the war.

Meanwhile, he said, there is a possibility that Iceland may become directly involved in the conflict.

[Iceland and German-occupied Denmark are technically sister kingdoms under the same crown.]

The American occupation, Mr. Stauning added, was "regrettable from the Danish and European viewpoint."

"Iceland," he said, "belongs to the northern states and through them to Europe. . . . But in this place I want to express my conviction that historic developments will confirm the solemn promises of the American Government.

"Meanwhile I hope Iceland in a difficult situation will not lose sight of its historic connection with the Danish peoples and through them with Europe."

. . . . *Gathers No Moss*

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22 (AP)—This Omaha soldier who enlisted in the Army last week was sent to the Fort Crook induction center.

Then to the Fort Leavenworth, Kas., reception center.

Then to the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., air corps training center.

His name: Rollin Stone.

Defenses Speeded in Iceland; Must Not Be Another Crete

An Associated Press staff writer has been on a voyage with vessels of the United States neutrality patrol and has visited Iceland. His story on what he found there omits certain details at the request of the United States Navy.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 11 Delayed—The importance of Iceland's part in the present world turmoil will be decided by Germany and the thought frequently expressed on this subject in American and British circles is: Remember Crete.

To make impossible another Crete is the task now occupying the men, American and British, who wear as insignia a polar bear on the shoulders of their uniforms and who may be known to history as the Iceland Expeditionary Force.

It would be far from the truth to say that Iceland is happy over an instrusion on more than 1,000 years of isolation. Officials who should know say a large majority of the people favor England and its allies, but nevertheless regret the necessity that brought foreign forces to the country's basalt shores.

The alacrity with which Iceland severed the last thin bond of allegiance to the King of Denmark after that nation was invaded by Germany should define the Nation's sympathy. Complicating the picture, however, is a known minority of German sympathizers. This is not surprising when it is considered that many Icelanders, some of whom are persons of prominence, received their higher education in German universities.

Four Daily Newspapers

On one occasion, when the captured crew of a German submarine was marched through the streets, a few spectators raised their hands in Nazi salute.

A small boy may have been responsible, but this correspondent saw chalked along the foundation of the British Consulate a series of Swastikas and rude words in Icelandic. There were no such markings on the American Consulate nearby.

Reykjavik's four daily newspapers are representative of the various political parties, Social-Democratic, Co-operative-Progressive (the strongest), and the Conservative. Utilities are state-owned.

Herman Jonasson, the Premier, is a member of the Progressive-Co-operative movement. Among the 49 members of the 1,011-year-old Althing, or Parliament are three Communists.

There is ample evidence that Germany has not forgotten Iceland, for almost every other day Jerry flies over, at 25,000 feet, in a big four-motored ship to have a look-see. There have been several air-raid alarms, but no bombs have been dropped, although a bomber recently crashed against a mountain and was blown to atoms. One bomb remained unexploded. Another plane crashed, killing the crew. Printed directions to air-raid shelters are numerous in the city and some shelters are in plain view, as are many sandbag emplacements.

Airfield Hewn From Lava

For obvious reasons, progress in fortifying Iceland may not be described. The newly-arrived American forces are going about their share in construction with impressive energy and the speed with which an airfield is being hewn out of an inhospitable piece of terrain, strewn with lava rock, is an example.

The advantages and disadvantages of Iceland as a base furnish a subject of much discussion, but it is immediately apparent to all that whatever establishment is located here must be supported from the outside. The country can be drawn upon for practically nothing, inasmuch as it is compelled to import almost all necessaries.

Fickleness of the weather, which can run the gamut of fog, rain, snow, and high winds in quick succession and with little warning, mitigate against dependable flying conditions. However, that could be a greater disadvantage to an attacker than a defender.

Iceland's geographical position, close to the North Atlantic steamer track, plainly makes it a convenient base from which to attack or defend that ocean highway and there are those who contend the battle of the Atlantic may hinge on the way Iceland is employed. On the other hand, the skeptical point to the prevalence of fog and the long winter months of almost total darkness.

Germans Toured Iceland

An absence of suitable landing places sometimes is mentioned as a deterrent to air invasion, but that would not exclude parachute troops, who would, however, face travel over difficult terrain. Before the war, parties of Germans toured Iceland ostensibly for the purpose of arousing interest in gliding, so the physical aspects of the country must be well known to the Axis.

American forces are seriously concerned over fuel to heat their sheet iron igloos, a form of habitation introduced by the British. The igloo resembles a large cylindrical oil tank on its side, in size up to 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet in length. Close inspection is necessary to learn the huts are not completely cylindrical, but flat and plank-floored on the side which rests on the ground.

No fuel is produced by Iceland and the war interrupted a project which would have heated Reykjavik with water piped from the numerous hot springs. Some of the necessary excavations were ready, but the pipes remained in Denmark.

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French Anti-Nazi Arrests Continue

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 22 (AP)—French and German police were reported today to be continuing the new drive that brought to 150,000 the number of persons deprived of their liberty because they were Jews, foreigners, or political suspects.

About 6,000 arrests were made Aug. 20 in a five-hour house-to-house search of the working-class 11th Paris Arrondissement (ward) and were believed to have been only the starter for steadily increasing roundups of persons opposed to German troops in the Occupied Zone.

The roundups Aug. 20 and on May 15 netted 11,000 Jews. About 500 others have been sent to camps or were in forced residence on the Riviera. A Marseille police roundup of foreigners has been estimated as resulting in 5,000 more added to the list. These are only the arrests in recent months.

About 3,500 British subjects are said to have been sent to assigned residences on the Riviera.

Political Internees

To these have been added, in the unoccupied zone alone, about 10,000 political internees in concentration camps at Fort Barraux, Nexon, St. Paul, St. Sulpice, Sisteron, and Brens-Gaillac.

Besides these are those arrested in the occupied zone for de Gaullist activity and young Frenchmen caught escaping into Spain to join the British Army. Approximately 30,000 foreigners are still interned in refugee camps and twice that many are in labor camps from which they may be hired out to peasants.

Vichy Communications Minister Jean Barthelot condemned sabotage of German freight trains in the occupied zone and declared in a radiocast to railroad workers that "I am resolved, whatever it costs me, to strike at certain ones among you."

Paris Executions

M. Barthelot said German trains enjoy the right of way under terms of the armistice.

"Appeals for resistance have been made to you in the occupied zone and acts of sabotage have taken place," he said. He explained that "the country's supply system is at stake" because of the sabotage.

There were no arrests in the unoccupied zone, but police were stopping travelers and examining their papers.

While the roundup was going on, two men were executed by a Paris firing squad for alleged participation in a Communist demonstration against German authorities. Their names were given as Szmul Tystelman and Henri Gautherot.

Communist activity appeared to be growing in boldness in Paris's "Red ring" of working-class suburbs. Cries of "Long live the Soviets" were said to have been heard frequently on the streets.

The French co-operated with the German police in the roundup.

German authorities of Paris were said to have been pleased by results of the first operations, particularly as they demonstrated a positive stand by French authorities.

Paris reports linked the roundup with recent demonstrations described as led by Communists in the workers' districts, where the Jewish population centers. A week ago there were demonstrations and shootings at both the Gare St. Lazare, a main railroad station, and at the Porte St. Denis.

Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheu, who controls the police, came to Vichy from Paris for an important Cabinet meeting at which Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain presided. M. Pucheu usually stays in Paris during the week, coming to Vichy only for the full dress Cabinet sessions on week ends.

[A score of non-Communist Leftists arrested after France entered the war have been released by Minister of the Interior, the Socialist paper L'Effort said today.

Those released are "only the first batch" scheduled to be freed, the paper declared.

Among those given their freedom were Robert Louzon of the "proletarian revolution" group and Jean Fontaine, prominent Left-winger.

It was recalled here that the press in German-occupied Paris had demanded the release of interned pacifists prior to May 1, when a number of them were granted amnesty.]

In his radiocast to railroad workers, M. Barthelot said France suffered from sabotage of German trains because French traffic could move only after German deliveries were made.

He declared that saboteurs "make themselves the allies of England, which is waging war on disarmed France."

M. Barthelot said that during the past two months Communist influences had tried to drive railwaymen to bring about incidents with the occupying authorities in the hope of compromising Franco-German reconciliation.

"Listen well!" M. Barthelot said. "I am not threatening. But the future of our civilization is at stake. Our fate is being determined not only in France but in Eastern Europe. The Marshal's Government has taken sides. It will not falter."

Occupation Charges Reduced to France

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Germany has granted France a reduction on her occupation costs from 400,000,000 francs a day to 300,000,000, it was announced last night.

The commentary Dienst aus Deutschland observed that the step would "noticeably ease France's financial burden."

[The franc currently is worth about two cents.]

'You Can't Do Business' Author Says Hitler Is on Downgrade

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Hitler has reached the turning point in the war and from now on will be on the downgrade because of declining resources, in the opinion of Douglas Miller, former U. S. Commercial Attaché in Berlin, whose best-seller book, "You Can't do Business with Hitler," was praised by President Roosevelt and other notables.

Germany probably has plenty of food, because of diversions from conquered territories, but has growing shortages of textiles, alloys, and petroleum products, and of skilled manpower. Mr. Miller says in an article in the September Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

The invasion of Russia cannot ameliorate these shortages much either, Mr. Miller says, because "it is a mistake to think of Russia as a lootable country. Russian riches are largely buried in the ground to exploit. . .

"There has been a great deal of talk about the grain fields of the Ukraine. . . The Germans, however, were in possession of the Ukraine during the summers of 1917 and 1918 and were unable to secure any substantial amounts of grain for their home population. . .

"Let us not fall into the error of believing that Hitler can make the invasion of Russia pay for itself in materials during this war. This time he is heavily in the red and must remain so."

Germany's synthetic fabrics made from wood pulp "really are nothing but special varieties of paper," Mr. Miller says. "The German soldiers and civilians are not going to feel very comfortable in cold weather with paper suits and underwear . . neither can armies march well in boots made of leather substitutes. . .

"Another growing problem for the Nazis lies in a shortage of alloys for steel manufacture. . Unless she is successful in Russia, Germany can get practically no tin, no nickel, no chrome, no molybdenum, no tungsten, no vanadium. . .

"There is no doubt whatever that the performance of much German war equipment is adversely affected by the lack of proper alloys.

"For example, German ordnance has been constructed using only 1-35th as much nickel to harden the steel as is used in the best American practice. . .

"There is a tendency toward the employment of emergency methods and the use of ersatz materials that is bound to impair the efficiency of all these implements of war. . .'

Although he concedes that the Germans' supply of gasoline this summer may have been even larger than at the beginning of the war, "it seems most likely that supplies of gasoline in the Reich will become increasingly scarce as the war goes on, and that from now on the situation must turn to Germany's disadvantage. . .

"Much more serious than the problem of motor fuel is the shortage of lubricants.

"In all Germany, so far as I know, there is only one modern plant for making high-grade lubricants. This is in Bremen and has been a frequent target for British bombs. .

"A widespread belief persists that unexplained pauses of the German war machine—failure to follow up the bombing of London last autumn, for instance—may be explained by deficiencies in the supply of lubricating oil. . .

"German soldiers are wearing out boots on the Russian road that cannot be replaced out of conquered supplies. . . Never again in this war will the German Army have the same wealth of materials it now commands, to shoot away or consume. If Germany has to face a sustained attack on the West or on the South, she will have to encounter it with inferior equipment and inadequate material resources. . .

"They still face an acute shortage of railway transportation. It is this fact that has almost deprived German civilians of coal for domestic heating. . . .

"The summer of 1941 definitely marks the turning point of the war. From now on, Hitler is on the downgrade."

Hitler is wearing his people down, Mr. Miller adds. He is making demands upon them that "only supermen, and only a fanatical loyalty," could fulfill.

"Hitler, in his fanatical zeal, will break the hearts and spirits of his German boys. I can well imagine them now trying to repair Russian railway, trying to make captured Russian repair shops function, trying to construct new roads through Russian swamps. These tasks will be accomplished, but the burning memory of the toil and agony will remain to sap German morale for the future. Hitler can never get the same wholehearted response to his appeals in the future as he has been granted in 1941."

"German can be beaten. . . . Germany will be beaten. The long story of humanity's rise toward a tolerable and free existence for the average man will not come to an end because of the insane delusions of a single individual or the wounded inferiority complexes of a single people. German military successes in the last two years are based upon a superior mechanized army, organized and equipped while the democracies slept. This is merely an incident in history. It is not the end of Christian civilization, or of human decency, or of freedom."

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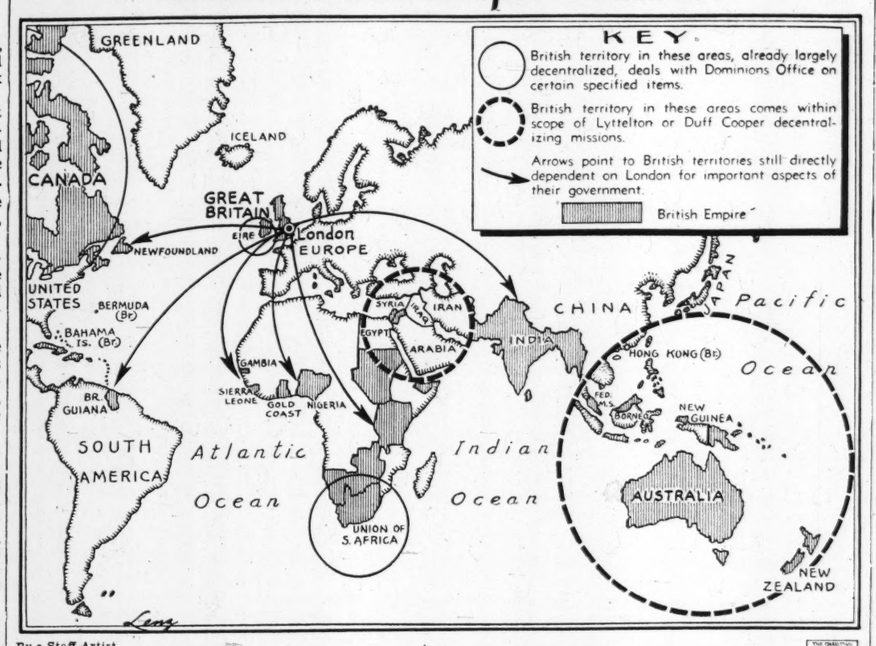

By a Staff Artist

How British Commonwealth of Nations Is Administered

Britain in providing for decentralized controls in the Australasian area and the Middle East has initiated a move which may greatly alter the balance of the British Empire. Map emphasizes new zones of decentralization.

Britain Decentralizing Its Empire

Continued from Page 1

Office, the Foreign Office, the Dominions Office—will be concentrated in a special Minister located in the Far East.

Apparently, each area of the Empire, no matter what the status of its constituents—be they colonies or Dominions—will be able to develop its own specific policy to meet the particular problems of its locale.

If similar spheres of decentralization are established throughout the world, the various parts of the Empire can maintain a continuous co-ordinated policy for their particular area, meeting problems as they arise, and can function independent of detailed direction from London.

In fact, these centers could carry on the government of the Empire under any circumstances—even if the British Government deemed it expedient to move to Canada.

Then, too, decentralized zones would be extremely appropriate to meet the postwar problems of world co-operation—they would constitute an economic, as well as political, unit.

Concentration Ended

The traditional concentration of imperial administration in London is terminated. The new phase of imperial policy envisages a general supervision directed from London, but administered by special Ministers who are to be stationed in decentralized areas and who are to have a degree of autonomy in decision and action.

The practice of conducting the affairs of the various parts of the Empire from Whitehall is an old tradition. Originally, the Colonies were under the personal control of the British King, but gradually they came within the legislative direction of Parliament. The administration of the Colonies was actually carried out by the King's Ministers and eventually through a separate Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, responsible to Parliament.

As long as the administration of colonial affairs was a routine function of the British Government, centralization of control in London continued unassailed. Once the Colonies acquired a measure of self-government, then this centralization was challenged.

The American Revolution constituted a protest against legislation by the British Parliament for purely local matters in the Colonies. British control over the external relations of the Colonies was not an issue at that time because it was consistent with the theory of imperial relationship.

The question of centralized control over colonial affairs acquired importance when responsible self-government developed in the Colonies. The Revolution in Canada during the years 1837-38 first brought this issue to the fore.

By the grant of the British Parliament, Upper and Lower Canada possessed responsible and representative government. In practice, actual control rested in the Governors and their Councils, none of whom was responsible to the elected assemblies, but instead subject to the Colonial Office. As a result, there were continual conflicts between the executives and the representative bodies.

Lord Durham, who was sent by the British Government to determine the cause of discontent in the Canadas, recommended that these Colonies be permitted to exercise the powers which were inherent in their popular legislatures. He urged that the internal government of the Colonies be conducted by the colonists themselves, for this was a function which did not concern Great Britain.

There were a few functions, he reported, such as "The constitution of the form of government,—the regulation of foreign relations, and of trade with the mother country, the other British Colonies, and foreign nations,—and the disposal of public lands" which required control by the British Government.

This basic distinction between two categories of powers as set forth by Lord Durham has determined the form of centralized control which has prevailed up to the present time. Although the British Government did not implement immediately the recommendations of Lord Durham, full responsible government was permitted to evolve in Canada by 1849. This development set the pattern for other Colonies as they became prepared for self-government in matters of local concern.

The external relations of the Colonies continued to be controlled in London and the Colonial Office became a channel of communication as well as the axis for colonial administration.

Nor did the evolution of Colonies to Dominions make a basic change in directing imperial affairs from London. As the Dominions developed a foreign policy of their own, communications were carried on through Dominion Commissioners in London, but the Colonial Office continued to handle much of the correspondence between the mother country and the Dominions.

Secretary Named in 1925

Eventually, the expanding burden of this task, plus the acknowledgement that Dominions differed in status from an ordinary colony, compelled the British Government to set up a Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in 1925.

From the earliest days of the Empire all lines of administration and control over imperial affairs emanated directly from London This policy has continued even though the Empire has experienced many modifications and several units have become sovereign States.

Today, this traditional policy appears to be in the process of revolutionary readjustment. Two areas of decentralization have been developed. Earlier in the year British areas in the Near East were placed under the direct control of Captain Lyttelton, acting as a special Minister of State. Now, Mr. Duff Cooper goes to Singapore to undertake a similar mission. These two men are to direct and coordinate the political activities of their respective areas.

Decentralization invokes various speculations. Each co-ordinated area should be able to carry on a day-to-day administration without the hindrance of red-tape delays. As long as the broad, general policy of the Empire is directed from Whitehall, it is more apt, during these days of lightning changes in world affairs, that special Ministers determine and administer the specific policy of a particular portion of the Empire.

Thus, the burden upon the British Government in London will be lightened and areas of the Empire will possess greater autonomy in external affairs.

American Appeal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — The United States will make a renewed request for visas for 15 American consuls and clerks assigned to Unoccupied France and French North Africa, it was learned today, on the assumption the Vichy Government diplomatically "misunderstood" the situation when it refused the Americans, now in Portugal, permisison to proceed to their new posts.

The consuls and clerks include some who were ordered to leave Germany and German-occupied territories in retaliation for the United States expulsion of German consuls, employees and representatives of semi-official agencies in mid-July.

Since the consular officials were already in Europe and available for duty, the State Department assigned them to various posts in Unoccupied France, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco to replace officials there who are due for home leave.

United States consuls now in the French North African colonies are overseeing the distribution of foodstuffs and other civilian supplies shipped there from the United States under an arrangement with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Vichy's pro-consul for North Africa.

United States consulates in Unoccupied France have been overburdened attempting to handle the thousands of applications for visas to enter the United States from the estimated 400,000 refugees of all nationalities living there since they fled their homes before the Nazi blitzkrieg across Europe.

Canadian Premier Denies Need Of Imperial War Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

be universally recognized as comparable to Mr. Churchill—and that man is Gen. Jan C. Smuts, who is the least likely to be spared at all permanently from South Africa.

Australian Opinion

The Australian Prime Minister, Robert C. Menzies, came to London and made a deep impression with his dynamic personality and gifts of inspiring oratory. He impressed many as offering a valuable acquisition to a War Cabinet. The idea spread that men like Mr. Menzies and General Smuts would provide the necessary bolstering of war councils in London.

When Mr. Menzies was in Britain there was no doubting his aim of coming back to London, preferably as Australian Prime Minister, but otherwise as representative of Australia, or even of all the Dominions, in a British War Cabinet. But on his return home, Australia seems to have thought otherwise.

It wanted its Premier in Canberra. And Mr. Menzies' stepping down from the Premiership doesn't appear an automatic popular choice either as Australian or Dominion Minister at Downing Street.

Mr. Menzies, it is thought, would be ready to leave Australian politics for a seat in the British Parliament, but it isn't necessarily certain that he would be invited into the British War Cabinet even though his persuasive powers would doubtless increase his supporters here.

Political Phase Seen

The latest political news from Australia tends to give an impression in Britain of the Australian Labor Party playing party politics to the detriment of the Nation's war effort.

But there were plenty of critics in Britain who charged the British Labor Party with similar selfish aims when it refused to serve in a national government under Neville Chamberlain.

But looking back on events since Mr. Churchill formed the national government, there is greater readiness to credit the Labor Party with sincere and patriotic motives.

But are party politics still an obstacle in the way of full-speed war efforts in the Dominions? The view I have found in London is that to some extent it is. And London feels it can make this criticism, since objective observers here readily admit that party considerations have now been locked away in Britain for the duration.

Britain Alert to Peril

Of course it is hardly surprising that Britain has become united, having been in the thick of the desperate battle.

It has to be constantly borne in mind here that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States must still feel remote from the immediate theater of war, even though the threat to Australia approaches rapidly.

Something of the political mud-slinging which has been going on in Canada lately has come to the ears of the British people and some of it has stuck to Prime Minister King. It is therefore reassuring to hear knowledgeable quarters paying tribute to the Canadian Premier's achievements.

His outstanding contributions are seen as his great success as link between Britain and the United States and his unrivaled part in the Empire air-training scheme.

If there is any criticism of Mr. King, it is that he lacks dynamic qualities. It is realized moreover, that he is combating problems of wartime organization which at times seem almost too great for a nation 2,000 miles away from direct inspiration of battle front. This latter view is also held here about the United States.

Production Still Lagging

While full credit is given here to the great services already rendered to the Allied cause by Canada and the United States, there are no illusions in well-informed circles that production in North America is still far from sufficient to ensure Hitler's defeat.

But the Empire war effort is undoubtedly benefiting from the personal contacts afforded by the presence in London now of Mr. King and Mr. Fraser just as it has from the recent closer Anglo-American contacts. A full-scale Imperial Conference is fully expected to be held here before long.

Thus the Imperial War cabinet issue seems to be clarified as a well-founded desire for strengthening the cabinet from the Empire, but is seen apparently as not immediately practicable.

Moreover, to those still urging that Mr. Churchill should have colleagues in the Cabinet of the caliber of Mr. David Lloyd George s right-hand men in the World War, the salutary reflection can be suggested that the strategy evolved at the less one-sided Cabinet conferences in the period from 1914 to 1918 has been considered by some historians as the most inept in military history.

Therefore, Mr. Churchill's reason for repeated "noes" to demands for Dominions representatives permanently at Downing Street's inner councils become correspondingly understandable.

Allied Occupation of Iran Seen Imminent

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Usually well-informed sources declared today that Britain was considering "vigorous measures" to curb growing Nazi influence in oil-rich Iran.

Authoritative quarters, however, refused to discuss "projected operations" and announced at noon that "no operations have begun."

A written answer to the latest British note was expected from Riza Shah Pahlevi today, but there apparently was little hope among the observers that Iran would fall in completely with Russian-British wishes.

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 22—Britain and its allies have now concentrated hundreds of thousands of troops—including Greek, Yugoslav, Free French, Polish and Imperial troops units—on the borders of Iran (Persia) and in adjacent strategic areas of Iraq.

Informed circles in Baghdad, the Iraqi Capital, believe that an Allied occupation of Iran is imminent. The Iran question remains obscure, but I understand from diplomatic circles that the Iranian people desire peaceful settlements of their dispute with Britain and Russia—and are quite willing to expel several thousand Nazi "tourists" and technicians whose presence in Peria the Allies have protested. However, Riza Shah Pahlevi, the dictator of Persia, is reported remaining obstinate and unwilling to take the step of ousting the German "tourists" for fear of offending the Nazis. Under these conditions the joint occupation of Iran by Britain and Russia will probably be necessary to protect the Caucasian oil wells from falling into Nazi hands.

Examination of these developments emphasizes the key position Turkey still holds in the Moslem world.

Turkey under Kemal Ataturk signed the Saadabad Pact with its Moslem neighbors, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, which provided mutual aid in case of aggression by a foreign power. But when Rashid Ali el Gailani started his German-inspired revolt in Iraq and made himself Premier, Turkey flatly refused to help the Iraqian rebels against Britain.

More recently Turkey has attempted to intervene in the dispute between Iran and the Russo-British allies. Turkey offered to act as mediator between Iran, Russia and Britain. When the Iranian Government refused the Turkish offer Turkey informed Iran that under these circumstances Iran could not expect any help from Turkey should Britain and Russia decide to take strong measures against Iran. Turkey wants peace in the Middle East and therefore its foreign policy is set against any Moslem intrigues which threaten to upset the present status quo in Asia Minor. Moreover, it is allied to Britain and in the final analysis it is expected that it will remain loyal to its British ally.

Iran, although a Moslem country, practices a different form of Mohammedanism called Shiism and considers Ali Mohammed's son-in-law as the successor of the prophet. This divergence of religious views has caused many wars between Turkey and Iran in the past and is one of the reasons why there is little real sympathy between the two nations.

Turkey has always been a leader in the Moslem world and the political attitude taken by Turkey, which is still considered the strongest military power in the Islamic world, greatly influences other Moslem countries. For this reason the Anglo-Turk alliance signed in 1939 greatly strengthened British prestige throughout the Moslem world and Turkey's dominance on Moslem opinion is one of the reasons why Hitler has tried so deperately to woo Turkey away from its friendship with Britain. Britain's friendship with Turkey was greatly aided by the policy of Kemal Ataturk who, after he had built up a strong modern Turkish republic, is said to have refused to listen to Moslem plans for an Islamic crusade against the Western Powers. Whilst retaining good relations with other Moslem Powers he declared the Moslem world must cultivate friendly relations with Christian Powers and especially with Britain whose Empire contained a vast number of Moslem subjects.

Hitler's chief instrument in this intrigue for a great revolt of the Arab world was Rashid Ali, an ambitious Iraq leader, who, believing Nazi promises of help and arms, thought he could unite the Arab peoples against Britain.

However, the revolt failed because the Nazis did not keep their promises and also because all the main Arab leaders, like Ibn Saud, king of Sandi Arabia, the most influential ruler in Arabia, and Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, condemned Rashid Ali's action.

Any study of Nazi philosophy and methods will explain why the Moslem world would be unlikely to accept Hitler's domination. The Moslems are taught by their religion to value honesty and the keeping of promises or alliances as the highest human qualities. Moslems are inclined to feel that Britain has treated them on the whole with fairness or at least with some understanding of their susceptibilities—even in the vexed Palestine question. Hitler, on the other hand, has shown himself to be the greatest promise breaker in history and for this alone intelligent Moslems are unlikely to trust the Nazis.

New Theater of War?

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Area of Middle East

Regions surrounding Iran where Britain and Russia have massed troops to back up a demand that the Iranian Government expell Nazi "tourists" and technicians.

Nazi Arithmetic

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The German Radio said today that "according to an authentic list compiled Aug. 5" by the German Foreign Office, there were in Iran 2,590 Englishmen and only 690 Germans.

The number of German agents in Iran has been the subject of recent representations by the British Government to the Iran Government.

First U. S. Diplomat To South America Honored by Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The stars and stripes and the lone star of Chile flew together at a ceremony to honor Joel Roberts Poinsett, first diplomatic agent of the United States in Chile—indeed, the first diplomat sent by any country of the world to any of the new republics of South America.

The two flags were first flown together by Poinsett himself more than a century and a quarter ago, at a time when few Chileans knew the stars and stripes and fewer still were acquainted with what had only then been recently designed as their national emblem.

The ceremony was the unveiling of a bronze plaque in Poinsett's memory placed on the statue of Gen. José Miguel Carrera, in the central O'Higgins Avenue of this city. It was performed by Ambassador Claude Bowers

General Carrera was a brave though unfortunate hero of the early days of Chilean Independence. Mr. Poinsett was his friend. Together they did much to hasten the liberation of this country. The plaque was the idea of the Chilean Government and is destined to remind future generations of the friendship that united these two great men and to recognize the services rendered by the American agent.

According to Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti, who spoke at the ceremony, "Poinsett served with zeal the ideal we love most of all—our Independence—and for that reason he is association with the memory of that struggle and sacrifice in which our nationality was forged. He is given a place of honor in the gratitude of this vigorous people."

Must Force Guarantee Free Seas?

"Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance...."

—Point Seven in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Inclusion in the statement of Anglo-American accord by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the declaration for unconditional freedom of the seas and a peace that "should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance" voiced an American policy as old as the Union.

Upheld by every Administration since Washington's, it has been the subject of innumerable exchanges between the United States and foreign governments, but agreement has never rewarded the long effort to chart a workable policy between maritime nations.

President Wilson wrote the freedom of the seas doctrine into his Fourteen Points, upon the basis of which Germany has repeatedly declared it premised its surrender. It was the second dictum of Mr. Wilson's peace-making formula, and Frederic R. Coudert, world authority on international law, recalled today that President Wilson agreed not to insist upon its discussion at the Paris Peace Conference, where the Big Four dropped it from the Agenda as "too controversial for agreement among the nations at that time."

Mr. Coudert saw the enunciation of the policy as seventh point in the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of aims as raising "one of the most difficult and controverted questions in international law."

Old Law Confused

"Since 1914, by reason of new inventions such as the submarine and the airplane," Mr. Coudert said, "the old sea law has been found hopelessly confused. Difficult questions as to ultimate destination of neutral goods arose between Great Britain and the United States. While there was much controversy between the two governments, none of these questions was ever submitted to arbitration, and they still remain open.

"The German use of the submarine led to the destruction of neutral ships, and the death or great danger of death of the passengers, or their exposure to great danger, led to an intolerable situation. An attempt was made after the war to agree upon the use of the submarine. This attempt has failed because of Germany's disregard for the treaties directed to limiting the use of the submarine."

Mr. Coudert characterized the whole question of freedom of the seas in time of war as "wholly archaic."

"The only hope of reaching a sound basis is through action by the nations after the war," he continued. "This action would consist in drawing up a definite code of sea law, and, second, there would have to be an international force back of that sea code to enforce its provisions, otherwise they will be set back short by any ruthless belligerent who can gain advantage by flouting such agreements.

"Therefore, the freedom of the seas is only one part of an integral organization of peace. Such organization must be enabled to enforce the laws agreed upon among the nations, and until such organization exists and can really function, there can be no real freedom of the seas in the sense that neutral nations can navigate the oceans and trade peacefully, subject to definite rules and regulations which can, and will, be enforced."

Troublesome Question

No question raised by the President and the British Prime Minister in the terms of their partnership has plagued the world longer than that relating to water-borne communications, trade and travel. It has provided the text for statements by Mr. Roosevelt and statements and books by Mr. Churchill.

No longer ago than July 18, President Roosevelt declared emphatically that the United States would keep the sea-lanes open between this continent and Iceland, adding that orders had been issued to the proper authorities to maintain these communications against attack or threat of attack. Not only did this order, issued by Mr. Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces, apply to the approaches between the United States and Iceland, but to the high seas between the United States and other strategic outposts.

Mr. Churchill in his book, "The Aftermath," devoted much space to the subject. The British stand, however, has never been so firm for the rights of neutral shipping in wartime as has been that of the United States, and there have been frequent exchanges between Washington and Downing Street over the issue. One of the most famous of these was the Trent affair in 1861, growing out of the arrest of Confederate Commissioners aboard a British vessel.

It was recalled here today that the laws governing freedom of the seas, like those of blockade, applied only when a sea-power was enabled to enforce them. Since there momentarily is no enforced international law, there is no more freedom of the seas save that implemented by naval guns, air bombers and depth charges.

The United States Neutrality Act, 1937, places a definite limit on this Nation in so far as maintenance of freedom of the seas for its merchant vessels is concerned. The law still forbids American ships to enter combat areas, even with cargoes destined for neutral nations; still prohibits the arming of American mechantmen in their own defense.

Backing Vital

By these self-restricting laws, Axis efforts to starve England and Russia were seen as being greatly facilitated by the Neutrality Act, which was described as "the work of well-meaning but short-sighted men who made a gigantic miscalculation." These observers held it was not to be reconciled with the Compulsory Military Training Act, the recruiting of a large Army and the building of a two-ocean Navy.

Analysis in these quarters of the agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom thus evaluated the seventh point for a world in which freedom of the seas was guaranteed as not only difficult to achieve, but impossible of achievement, unless backed by armed strength, so long as there were treaty-breaking nations anywhere who had access to the seas.

Indeed, they saw each and every one of the eight points enunciated as ends eagerly to be sought, but cloaked in general phrases rather than specific definition.

Doubt was voiced, however, that the published declaration, like official communiqués, voiced more than the merest outline of the decisions taken at the conference. For at the most historic meeting in Anglo-American relations since President Wilson conferred with David Lloyd George, British World War Prime Minister, it was held that surely more definitive plans and specifications must have underwritten the documented terms.

They saw the meeting at sea between the Allied leaders as the most dramatic incident of the war; reflecting the thoughts of men whose words in another time of world travail brought hope to oppressed and war-smitten peoples everywhere.

The terms of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of purpose should, it was declared, rekindle this hope, again close to extinction in nations shackled to the power-hungry war machine of today's Europe.

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The seventh article appears today.

Refrigerator and Washer Cut Expected to Match Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The 50 per cent cut in automobile production, ordered by the Office of Production Management for the year ending July 31, 1942, is expected to be followed by similar curtailment in manufacture of refrigerators and washing machines.

Shortages of materials for these types of household equipment are as acute as for automobiles. OPACS Administrator Leon Henderson has already warned these industries to expect the same cut in production quotas as was set for automobiles.

In time the curtailment may also be extended to plants making air conditioning, heating and cooking equipment, metal furniture, and miscellaneous household appliances.

The durable goods curtailment program is designed to save millions of tons of steel, aluminum, nickel, zinc, chromium, copper and lead. A shortage in these materials either already exists or is imminent, due admittedly to official failure to plan adequate stock piles for the Nation's gigantic defense production program.

Planning Lack Extensive

"All along the line on the matter of supplies there has been an undershooting of estimate and planning," Mr. Henderson told the House Banking and Currency Committee during its price control hearings.

"The same lack of sights was true in practically all the metals," he explained. "We had been in a period of great unused capacity and naturally, there was a reluctance to expand. The expansion of productive capacity takes quite a bit of time and those who are pessimistic about the available supply did not win out when the arguments were going on about expansion, as a result, today we are having this prospect of closing up industries and reducing their rate of production by reason of judgments that were made eight, nine and 10 months ago."

Contraction of other civilian goods industries will await conferences to discuss use of closed-down capacity and manpower. Automobile manufacturers were told to offset slash in pleasure vehicle production by a "substantial increase" in their output of heavy and medium trucks needed in larger quantities for the Army and for defense construction and transportation purposes.

Warning to Workers

Mr. Henderson has warned, however, that upwards of 20 or 25 per cent of the workers in certain durable goods industries will have to find new jobs because of discontinuance of the products they have been making.

Each new curtailment order will bring protests from areas dependent on these industries, especially fro msingle-industry towns.

The protests now coming from New England resort areas about the gasoline curtailment may be augmented in time by hundreds of cries from areas where customary sources of income are interrupted.

New England Senators, led by Senator Francis Maloney (D), of Connecticut, are trying to make the gasoline the subject of a senatorial investigation. Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has agreed to call his committee to meet Aug. 27 to consider Senator Maloney's resolution and has indicated that the investigation may be carried out immediately.

Senator Maloney is especially interested in ascertaining whether Great Britain is efficiently using the American tankers transferred to her at a sacrifice to East Coast motorists.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, a supporter of the Maloney resolution, said he was suspicious that the gas famine was overplayed in order to step up the morale of the country.

"We should at least relieve the fears of the people and let them know what to expect in the way of rationing if it proves necessary," Senator Maloney declared.

Plywood Pontoons On Planes Succeed

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Aug. 22 (AP)—A method of making inexpensive light-weight pontoons for seaplanes out of plywood has been devised by Carl A. Wollam, the Navy's first balloon pilot.

All-winter, spring and summer anchorage of a seaplane equipped with the floats on the Susquehanna River here has displayed, it was disclosed today, that the Wollam floats are inexpensive and durable.

Adding to the importance of the Wollam experiment is the fact that most seaplane floats are made of aluminum alloy, now on the Government's priorities list. Experiments also have been made with composition rubber floats.

Mr. Wollam, of East Liverpool, Ohio, has contracted with an Ellwood, Ind., factory to produce the floats which, empty, weigh half as much as metal ones. They can be equipped with tanks to carry auxiliary fuel supplies.

They are easily repaired.

Mining Students Develop New Flux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUSTER, S. D.—The development of a new flux for smelting of tin concentrates by two senior students at the South Dakota State School of Mines in Rapid City has attracted much interest among mining men of the Black Hills, who have long been seeking ways to develop the region's tin deposits, which are said to be second only to Alaska on the North American continent.

Two bars of Black Hills pig tin were smelted by the students, Donald H. Kuester of McLaughlin, S. D., and Lind B. Nelson of Belle Fourche, S. D., under the direction of Prof. Bancroft Gore of the Department of Metallurgy at the School of Mines.

"The new flux," Dr. Gore said, "is very efficient, resulting in little loss of tin in the slag, one of the big problems in the smelting of low-grade tin ore." The students used about 200 pounds of crude ore from the Tinton, S. D., area to obtain about five pounds of pig tin.

. . . And Now It's Street Car Rails

Wide World

National Capital's Trolley Tracks Join Scrap

Workmen remove the rails of an abandoned street car line on Connecticut Avenue near Cathedral Avenue, Washington, to be used as scrap steel for the defense program.

Roosevelt Assails Byrd's Defense Lag Data

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 22 (AP)—Sharply assailing figures cited by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, President Roosevelt asserted today that while American defense production never had been completely satisfactory, on the average it was up to estimates.

The Chief Executive told a press conference, and he volunteered the information, that he had heard and read a statement by Senator Byrd earlier in the week in Washington which said defense production was lagging seriously. The President said he had asked the War Department for a check and that it had showed Senator Byrd was wrong in all categories but planes.

Somebody, Mr. Roosevelt said, sold the Senator down the river on the figures.

The War Department, the President said, told him it was most unfortunate that the Senator's data were so inaccurate and that somebody had misled the Virginian. Then Mr. Roosevelt became serious.

Senator Byrd declared, he said, that not a single tank had gone to England, actually, he asserted. We have turned over hundreds of tanks to the British, tanks of modern design produced in the last year. Some of these as is known, he said, have gone to Egypt and the papers have carried stories on the excellence of their performance.

On antiaircraft guns, Mr. Roosevelt went on, the Senator said the program provides for average monthly deliveries of only four 90-millimeter guns during hte balance of this calendar year. The program actually calls, he said, for monthly deliveries of 61 for the four remaining months of 1951 and the War Department believes that program will be met.

As for 37-millimeter antitank guns, Mr. Roosevelt said the Senator had declared the production would be 15 a month, whereas the actual output was 72 in July and would be 160 in August, 260 in September, and 320 in October.

There seems to be a certain discrepancy between the figure 15 and the War Department figures and there would be, the President remarked, eevn if a zero were added to the 15.

Furthermore, he continued, Senator Byrd said only fifteen 81-millimeter mortars would be produced a month in the months immediately ahead. In July, he said, production was actually 221. In August the output will be 340, he said, and in September and October it will be even larger.

Senator Byrd's figures on planes were substantially correct, Mr. Roosevelt said, adding in response to a question that the Senator had used those of the Office of Production Management.

The President said that someone should ask William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, about the matter, but that it was his recollection the July plane production was 1,465 compared with an earlier estimate of 1,500 for the month.

The President took exception to contention that production of what he said was Senator Byrd's military planes had declined progressively in May, June, and July. The umber of training planes ncreased, Mr. Roosevelt said, and the production of military aircraft remained steady because of changes in design and the testing of new designs to meet the lessons learned last spring.

But the fact remains, he said, that the Senator's statement as a whole, in every single item except planes, was as full of discrepancies as those he had mentioned.

Bottleneck at Lisbon Broken

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The transportation bottleneck at Lisbon, Portugal, behind which hundreds of refugees and others have waited weeks and even months for passage to the United States has virtually been eliminated, a spokesman for Pan American Airways said today.

He said the waiting time has now been reduced to three or four days.

Several factors have aided the situation, he explained. The Portuguese Government has placed in effect regulations requiring refugees passing across Portugal to have either a return ticket to their homes or other destinations, or adequate financial means to leave Portugal.

American shipping activities and the fact that official Trans-Atlantic passengers now are crossing on British planes between England and aCnada also have aided, he said.

The American Export Line operates three passenger liners in the trade and recent ships have been bringing in 60 fewer passengers per trip than they were bringing several months ago. Portuguese and Spanish vessels are operating on special voyages to rid Lisbon of the refugees.

In addition, Pan American has added one flying boat to its Trans-Atlantic schedule and reinstalled seating facilities which were removed last October to handle the heavy mail loads existent at that time.

University of Washington Courses Aid Youths in Defense Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — In an endeavor to aid students now working full time in defense preparation industries, an increased emphasis on first and second year subjects is being planned by Extension Director Harry Edwin Smith at the University of Washington.

"Hundreds of young men who were graduated from the high schools in June are now working on important defense projects in the Pacific Northwest," said Dr. Smith. "Many are employed at the Navy Yard in Bremerton, in the Seattle and Tacoma ship yards, airplane plants, lumber mills and allied industries.

"Requests for information on classes which enable these young men to continue their education along the lines they had planned while attending the University are numerous and the Extension Service intends to make every effort to furnish instruction so that those planned programs will not be disrupted any more than is absolutely unpreventable.

Practically all of the work for the first two years of an arts and sciences course may now be taken through extension, the Director points out. This includes work in English, modern languages, economics, history, sociology, psychology, political science, mathematics and other subjects.

"If the demand continues, it is probable that classes in first and second year engineering requirements will be organized," Dr. Smith said. "From queries we have received we are confident that there will be an increased demand for both extension classes in Seattle and perhaps neighboring cities, and also for the home study courses which bring college instruction to the student regardless of where he is located. The University of Washington will meet the requirements of the students who, because of employment or for other reasons, are unable to attend the University in residence."

In addition to this phase of the situation added interest has been shown for some time in spare-time study work in general. In both the home study courses and in the evening and Saturday extension classes which are held in downtown Seattle, neighboring cities and on the University campus, there has been a decided upswing in interest.

Drifting Dredge Tosses in Pacific

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP)— Twelve defense workers, who had anticipated a gay time in Honolulu, are being blown about the Pacific on a powerless, rudderless dredge by a gale.

The dredge, a $500,000, thousand-ton craft owned by the Standard Dredging Company of New York, was torn from its towing steamer, the S. S. Chippewa, at 1 a. m. (4 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday. Its position then was given as 1,240 miles due east of Honolulu. It was en route to Honolulu for use on a Navy project.

Capt. John Allison of the Chippewa radioed an appeal to "rush Navy tug from coast and one from Honolulu." Court G. Harrington, Honolulu manager for Standard Dredging, wirelessed the company's local office "Have arranged for destroyer and plane and Young Brothers tug to leave as soon as fuel and men are aboard."

British Fled From Crete With Only Seven Planes

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Air Commodore R. V. Goddard, British Broadcasting Corporation commenator, declared in a radiocast last night, "When our airmen withdrew from Crete we had only seven airplanes still able to fly—four Gladiators and three Hurricanes.

"These seven were facing thousands of Nazi aircraft."

Pacific Northwest Defended Against Mythical Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUGET SOUND AREA — Jim will be home for a few days around the first of September. He is here now somewhere in the Puget Sound area taking part in the big August war games. These are the most gigantic war maneuvers ever staged in the Pacific Northwest. They are being carried on by the Fourth Army under Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt which includes the Ninth Army Corps with headquarters at Fort Lewis and the Third Army Corps, to which Jim belongs, which is in California and Oregon. More than 100,000 soldiers and officers are taking part in the maneuvers.

The CPX began on Aug. 1. This is the Command Post Exercise in which a mythical war is waged on paper. In this theoretical combat Hawaii fell into the hands of an enemy power and the whole Pacific Coast was subject to attack. Accordingly all harbor defenses were "alerted" and the Army made ready to defend the Coast. Theoretically they had no indication as to where the invasion might take place.

For two weeks this war went on and although it was carried on with pins on a map it called for all the tactical strategy of real combat. The enemy made a feint of attacking os Angeles but moved off under dense fog. In fact visibility was poor all along the Coast.

It was soon found that the real objective was Puget Sound and when the invaders moved in at Grays Harbor and at Port Angeles the Fourth Army had to move quickly to defend the Bremerton Navy Yard and Tacoma's hydro-electric plant. This mythical foe was moved by umpires and not even officers were supposed to know the next move of the enemy.

As the invaders strengthened their position in western Washington, troops were hurried up from California, including Jim. Although the troop movement was as scheduled as clock work it was still made a tactical problem carried on under combat conditions.

For days they moved north out of Fort Ord, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco, Petaluma, Klamath Falls, Grant's Pass, Eugene, and McMinnville, up to the vicinity of Centralia in Washington. Highway 99 was olive drab with the steady, spaced, 12 to a mile, movement of motor vehicles. Meanwhile the Ninth Corps had moved out from Fort Lewis and was holding off the invasion until reinforcements arrived from the south.

Jim and the other trainees have had combat training and tactical problems to work out ever since early summer. Jim tells of getting out in the dark of night with not even the scratch of a match for light and helping in building a bridge over a river. During June that was the fierce combat between the Red and Blue Armies in California. But this is seen as the most severe training that the Army has yet undergone.

Maneuvers are based on Centralia, so called because it is the central point between Seattle and Portland. Wooded and mountainous country is to the east and the Grays Harbor sea coast to the west. In this location the Fourth Army is fighting as a unit, not divided into two armies as in the early summer. As an Army they are using mortars, tanks, antiaircraft guns, and aviation as in actual warfare and beating off invaders from the strategic military defenses of Puget Sound.

When maneuvers are over it is expected that local boys will be allowed a few days at home. Jim has ordered a bath with a tank full of hot water, and a fried chicken dinner.

'Shake, Brother,' —The Horn of Plenty

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22 (AP)—The men who have run the Nation's handshaking bill up in the neighborhood of $6,000,000,000 a year were told today it wasn't enough.

C. N. Nichols of New York, President of the International Association of Convention Bureaus, proposed if the conventions were going to get more than one out of every 13 citizens next year, as they did last, it would require bigger budgets, better promotional campaigns and "irresistible advertising."

Henry Boning, Kansas City Convention Bureau Manager, said the average convention delegate is in town 4.23 days and spends $62.43.

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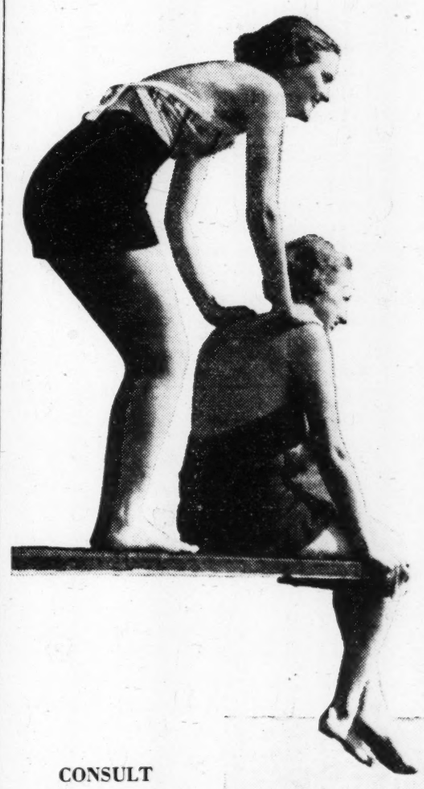

Golden hours under cobalt skies; soft breezes scattering white feathers of foam on blue waters; warm sands inviting relaxation beneath a tanning sun; white sails that gleam in the distance or swell majestically above you as green water rushes by—of such are seaside vacations—plus nights of star-studded velvet, with gay music, laughter, and the muted throb of motors.

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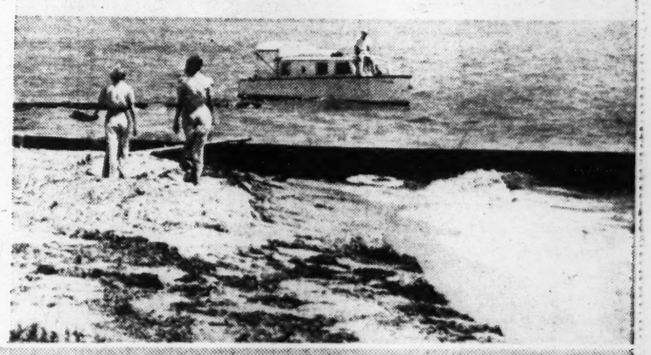

Plastics Lead Preview of Christmas Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It may be too early for the average citizen to start his Christmas shopping, but when he does there will be plenty of unusual and different gifts available, in spite of the war and the national defense program.

In fact, it is these two factors that will be responsible for the "different" character of gifts and art wares this year. For, pressure brought to bear by governmental priorities on aluminum, copper, lead, and other materials has turned gift manufacturers into artists in the use of odd, old, and new materials.

Shutting off of European imports has also turned the search for gift items to many new American sources. This was apparent at the china, glass, pottery, and gift shows just concluded here.

Gift shop owners, who really "do their Christmas shopping early," found that many of the conventional gifts now appear in new dress. Take trays, for instance, metal ones especially have always been leading gift choices. They'll be just as popular this year, but instead of aluminum and other metals, they'll be wooden ones, or more likely of plastic.

Metal ice-tongs, metal bowls, bon bon dishes, lamps, bric-a-brac of all descriptions, and even waste baskets are now made of plastic. The prosaic and heretofore unromantic coat hanger turns up in glamorous plastic form as a new possibility for the gift list. Glass blocks, once used only for building, appear as vases, fish bowls, and flower pots.

Silver, which has not yet been monopolized by defense production, is being used for the first time in the decoration of pottery. Fired in delicate floral patterns on bowls and decorative pieces, silver has caused pottery to be classed in a new field comparable to solid sterling. Silver plate is also being used to take the place of items formerly made of aluminum and copper.

Native crafts and hand work, especially those from mountain regions appear in abundance.

Floral glass paper weights and door stops, popular gifts 50 years back, have again returned to popularity, with no modern embellishment. Some of the best sellers are those inscribed "Friendship," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Think of Me."

The small boy, whose hints for cookies have gone unheeded, may win his point by choosing from the large collection of unusual cookie jars which will soon appear on the market.

The American Southwest and Mexico with their vivid colors have had a great influence on American gift wares, with palm trees, cacti, adobe houses, and Indians, and Mexicans used everywhere as decoration.

The patriotic spirit also prevails in the gift world, for the stars and stripes, chevrons, eagles, and crossed swords decorate waste baskets, trays, dishes, clocks, and many other items.

Imported gift items now represent approximately 5 per cent of the gift wares on the market, it is reported. Formerly this figure rose as high as 40 per cent. Aside from Oriental goods, most of the imports are English ceramics. Mexican goods have stocked gift shelves in abundance for the past several years and importing firms are now beginning to receive pottery, glassware, and similar craft products from Brazil, Chile, Haiti, and other Central and South American countries.

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Probation Seen Best Method Of Prevention, Check to Crime

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The best means of checking and preventing crime is an extension and improvement of probation and parole systems and not an increase in the use of punishment as it is usually known, according to judges, probation officers, and social workers of the West who attended the Western Probation and Parole Conference here.

Emphasis was made that probation and parole are not a form of "sentimental justice" to make it easy for a criminal but that they are a method which society has found will protect itself against a flood of recurring crime.

No judge or probation officer attending the conference contended that the systems of probation or parole are ideal. This was a searching conference, in which arguments and debates frequently occurred, in which all the experts appeared to be groping for better ways of checking crime. Although admitting that there were flaws in probation and parole systems, occasioning some breaks in which serious crimes had been committed by a parollee, the experts at the conference argued that these flaws were no reason to abolish the systems but indications that the search for a better way can never stop.

Juvenile Delinquency

Especially in the case of juvenile delinquents is the probation system of justice useful, the experts declared many times. Nothing is more conducive to furthering crime than committing a youth to formalized institutions, they said.

Receiving most attention at the conference were forestry camps for youthful offenders, inaugurated by Los Angeles County, and San Francisco's Log Cabin Ranch. Although there was the traditional good-humored argument between San Franciscans and Angelinos, all seemed agreed that the two cities had proven that there is more to probation than sentimental leniency and that they had undertaken the task of rescuing youths from crime in wholehearted and effective ways.

How It Works

Explaining how Los Angeles' three forestry camps are managed, Karl Holton, Chief Probation Officer of Los Angeles County, said that there were three essentials: (1) Boys working in the camps must be doing work the county needed done; (2) they must be paid; (3) there must be complete co-operation between the forestry camp, school, and probation departments.

The Los Angeles camps are located in watersheds, and their work is to completely re-orient youths who have violated laws. They were founded on the theory that probation could not work so long as the youths were returned to homes where parents were dissolute or to neighborhoods where they were looked upon as bad boys. The re-orientation is done by a full program of work, recreation, and counseling which is free from moralizing or sermonizing.

Although Los Angeles County saved $300,000 on the camps and had gotten more than $400,000 worth of forestry and road work done, Mr. Holton stressed that the camps were in no sense labor camps.

San Francisco's Plan

At San Francisco's Log Cabin Ranch, according to R. R. Miller, Chief Probation Officer, juveniles are given an opportunity to "go into business." As soon as they are brought to the ranch they are asked how they would like a business. They are loaned money from a ranch fund with which to buy pigs, chickens, sheep, ducks, turkeys, calves, pigeons, or any form of livestock they wish. From the same fund they can borrow money for feed. While the work of improving the livestock and caring for it is supervised by an expert ranchman, nevertheless the work of making the stock marketable is left to the boys. When a boy thinks some of his livestock is ready for the market, the ranch puts it up for sale. The youth uses the money to repay the loan fund, buy more stock if he is remaining at the ranch, and for his own personal needs. Mr. Miller estimated each youth averaged about $35 profit from his stock sales after his bills had been paid.

Contending that "a good probation system is worth 10 prisons," Austin H. MacCormick, Executive Director of the Osborne Association of New York City, declared, "When the taxpayers realize more fully how much of their money is being saved by well-administered and well-staffed probation services, probation will receive an even fuller measure of public support than it has today."

The Judge's View

The judge's side of handling juvenile delinquency was discussed by Judge Benjamin J. Scheinman of the Superior Court, Los Angeles. Probation, he said, requires a combination of heart and mind in a judge. If a judge is all heart, he will give the courthouse away; if he is brilliant but without mercy, he will be brutal. To Judge Scheinman the task of sentencing a youth to probation or a reform school must be utilization of both qualities.

Richard A. Chappell, Chief of Probation of the Administrative Office of United States Courts, Washington, D. C., addressing the conference, declared that abusing, moralizing, or threatening delinquents only added to difficulties. "Understanding and skill" are needed, he said, adding that no one should be a probation officer who tried to impose his code of ethics.

Gratitude was frequently expressed at the conference that the Army had relaxed its rules sufficiently to permit drafting of youths who were completely recommended by judges and probation officers. Minor offenses, it was pointed out, should not be considered a criminal record to keep a youth out of military service.

Non-Defense Goods Tighten Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A new phase of the emergency program possibly involving far-reaching effects on consumer-buying habits was initiated today with the first meeting of recently-appointed Government advisory panels on standards.

In brief, the problem which these panels will consider is how to maintain—or even improve—the quality of products going to the general public at the same time that the defense program is constantly taking additional labor and materials from production of consumer goods.

Some officials believe that it can be done by simplifying and restricting types of products—for instance, possibly limiting production of washing machines to six types of the many now on the market.

Already, a beginning has been made along that line, chiefly in filling of Government orders. A group of representatives of the furniture industry met today with officials of the Office of Production Management to discuss simplification of furniture lines and styles.

Sub-committees were appointed to make recommendations concerning the extent to which both wood and metal furniture manufacturers can make items for defense, whether it would be possible to revise specifications to simplify filling of Government furniture orders, and what savings in materials could be made through a broad simplification program.

In the broader general field of consumer products, similar studies are being carried on by the Standards Section, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator of OPACS, appointed the two advisory panels last week to help with such programs. Those invited to today's first meeting of the general advisory panel are:

Paul G. Agnew, American Standards Association; Jules Labarthe, Kaufman Department Store, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Inter-Mountain Consumer Services, Inc., Denver; Harold G. Brightman, Bamberger Department Store, Newark, N. J.; Consumers' Union, New York; T. V. Hauser, Vice-President in Charge of Merchandising, Sears Roebuck, Chicago; Consumers' Research, Inc., Washington, N. J.; C. J. Huber, U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.

North Carolina Lad Can Pick Governors

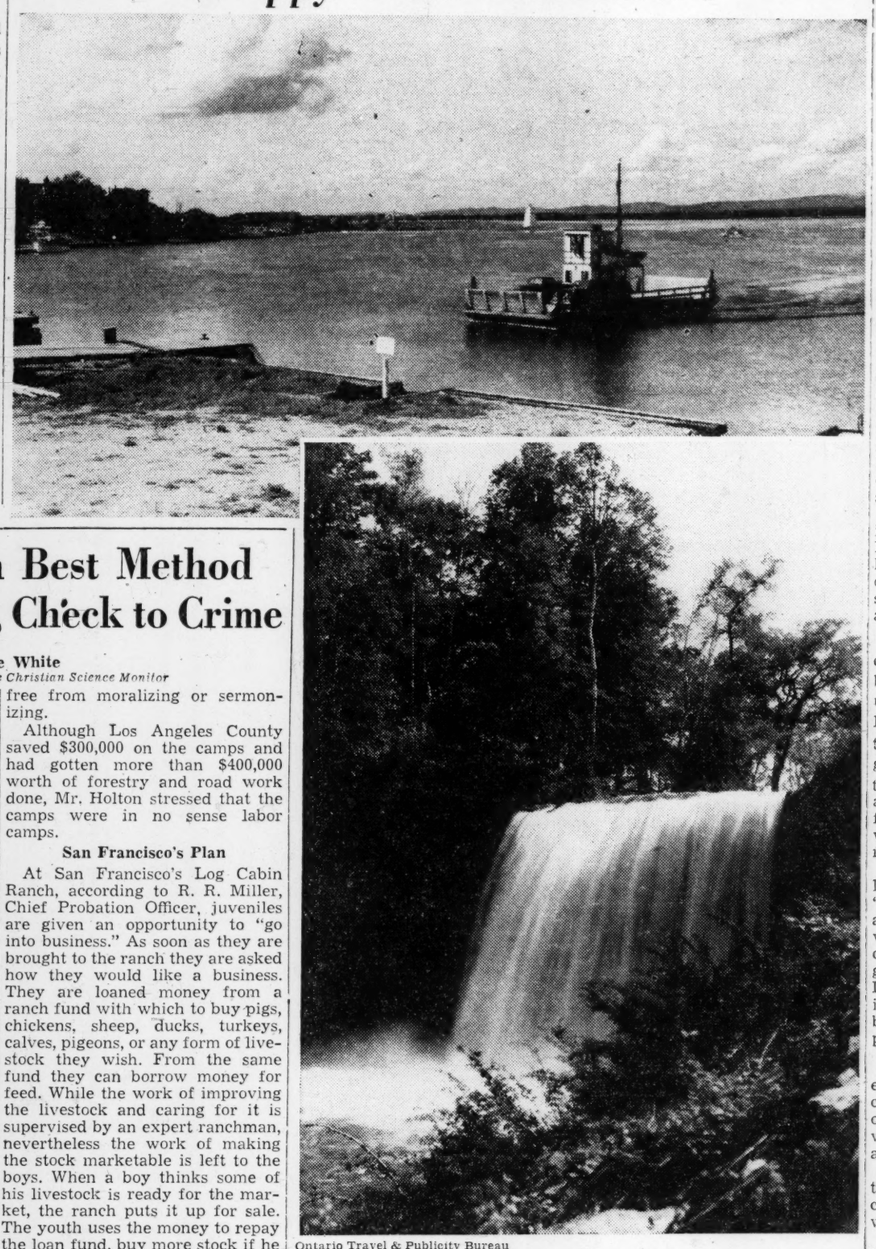
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Gov. J. Melville Broughton was walking here with a dozen or more men, when a passing lad saw them and asked,

"Isn't that the Governor in the white suit?"

Upon being told that he had guessed correctly, the boy said, "I thought so. He looks just as a Governor ought to look."

Happy Isle of Manitoulin



Ontario Travel & Publicity Bureau

In the Georgian Bay Country

The ferry (above) runs frequently between Manitoulin and the mainland. Below—Bridal Veil Falls on the Kagawong River on Manitoulin.

Romantic 'Northwest Passage' Leads to Ontario Island

Monitor Traveltalks

By Lloyd Roberts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the vacationist who likes his scenery frapped and spiced with adventure let him strap on his pack and be off over the "Northwest Passage" to the Happy Isle of Manitoulin in Georgian Bay—one of the least discovered of land passages in Canada. Once the trail is found it will lure the adventurer away from grander, noiser, and certainly better advertised playgrounds throughout this always "unknown" North.

Imagination is quickly stirred by the fact that Manitoulin is one of the largest fresh-water islands in the world and contains notably large fresh-water lakes. But there superlatives cease and small intimate memories crowd in to explain one's allegiance—the surpassing beauty of its innumerable coves, headlands and islands, the broad vistas of North Channel, Georgian Bay, Manitowaning Bay, the almost continuous close-packed forest with smooth gravel roads winding through, but perhaps the most alluring of all these natural beauties, the big-little lakes with their musical Indian names and wilderness settings: Lake Manitou, Mindemoya, Kagawong.

The two land routes leading to this wilderness may be easily found: the "Blue Waterway" running north from Windsor, Ont., to the tip of Bruce Peninsula, where you ferry the 28 miles across to the island; and King's Highway No. 11, from Toronto to North, west through Sudbury to Espanola and south to Little Current on Manitoulin. The real adventurer, of course, goes in one route and returns by the other.

The first day out from Toronto we camp at Huntsville in the Muskoka Highlands. The next day we continue straight north through increasingly rugged scenery to Callender (home of the quintuplets) and North Bay on Lake Nipissing. It isn't until we cross Spanish River that the landscape begins to grow wilder, the valleys deeper, the road more difficult to navigate. But the effect is impressive beyond anything we have seen en route.

In a New Country

As we leave the higher altitudes and approach the northern shores of Georgian Bay the country quiets down to flat meadows, with vistas of McGregor Bay and Bay of Islands. Presently we run out onto a peninsula and cross a bridge onto Great Cloche Island—a sort of gigantic stepping-stone between the mainland and Manitoulin. The actual "step" onto Manitoulin is made by a car ferry, which shuttles back and forth every half hour between a busy coal dock and Little Current, Manitoulin's main port.

We drive off the tiny ferry in a spirit of adventure. We are in a new country, detached from the rest of the Province not only by water but also by a sense of independence that tends to make the inhabitants a law unto themselves in their manner of living. Little Current is a one-street town looking out upon the narrow waters of the exit of North Channel and the wooded islands beyond, from which come most of its economic resources in the form of pleasure craft.

Manitoulin's history is meager. Apparently it was first seen by a white man in 1615 when Champlain, accompanied by Etienne Brule, entered Georgian Bay by way of the Ottawa and French Rivers. During the ensuing century such famous explorers as Joliett, Marquette, and LaSalle led the way of civilization westward by way of the North Channel between Manitoulin and the mainland.

Quiet Pastoral Country

Leaving Little Current we pass through quiet pastoral country for a short piece, then begin to see views of water, the road mounts through woodland and we come out on Ten Mile Point high above the mouth of Manitowaning Bay What a magnificent view of Strawberry and Haywood islands set in vast expanses of shimmering blue!

Ten miles farther south we run into the delightful little village of Manitowaning, near the foot of the bay of that name. Here, in 1838 the first buildings were erected for a commissioner, doctor, teacher, carpenter, blacksmith and cooper; a schoolhouse, and large buildings for offices and a general store for the purpose of inducing Indians to take up residence in Manitoulin Today the village contains attractive modern homes and garages and proves a convenient point for tourists seeking pleasure in surrounding country.

From Manitowaning we take the three-mile run to Vanzant Landing for a first view of Lake Manitou. This lake, the largest on Manitoulin and the largest of its kind in the world, is unsurpassingly beautiful. Its water is clear as crystal; woods line its irregular shores; islands dot its deep bays, and its many sand beaches make ideal take-offs for swimmers. Unfortunately, the road touches Lake Manitou only at a few spots. So we return to Manitowaning and loop around the eastern end of the lake to Sandfield, continuing westward through some of the wildest country on the Island. Only at rare intervals were the woods broken by cleared land and small farmhouses or log plaster-chinked cabins; flat rock broke through the thin soil surface everywhere except in a few fertile valleys. It was like this from end to end of the Island, and therefore extremely satisfying to those seeking the untamed wilds.

Another Attractive Lake

Soon we break out onto a second large and attractive lake, Mindemoya, and slip around its southern end. While not as large as Manitou it is equally beautiful and has a sturdy little village on its shore.

Another few miles west there is Kagawong Lake, a bit wilder than Mindemoya and the home of plenty of black bass. We put up here at Mac's Lodge.

We left the Island by way of the road to Manitowaning, southwest to Tehkummah and south to South Bay Mouth—42 miles from Little Current. The S.S. Manitou and M.S. Normac make five trips daily between South Bay and Tobermory near the top of Bruce Peninsula. This three-hour fresh-sea voyage is a pleasing variation from road travel. Although but 28 miles in length it lands you within 200 miles of Toronto, so that the enchanting wilds of Manitoulin are actually within one day's easy motor and boat travel of the border.

Capital Awaits Kearny Word; Detroit Transit Stands Still

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt said at Hyde Park today he hoped the Government would not have to take over the struck Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J., but did not know whether this could now be avoided.

He told his press conference the Government did not want to take over the plant—in which $493,000,000 in defense construction has been tied up since Aug. 7—if it could be helped.

Conferences between the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, and the yard management are still going on, Mr. Roosevelt said, following two meetings at the White House yesterday. He added that he expects to receive word from both sides later today.

For the sixteenth day the sprawling Kearny yards remained idle. Eighteen thousand men stayed at home or lounged about the town, construction remained at a standstill on two cruisers, six destroyers and a group of merchant ships.

Detroit — The transit strike, caused by a jurisdictional dispute between rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions, went into its third day, and Detroiters again were forced to take what means they could in getting to and from their jobs. Although all the municipal buses and street cars were withdrawn from service, the City's streets were clogged by slow-moving rivers of private cars.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, who last night described himself as "tired, hungry and mad," arranged a new series of conferences today with the A. F. of L. union which called the strike, and the C. I. O. group which opposed the A. F. of L. demand for exclusive bargaining rights, exclusive use of bulletin boards, and exclusive checkoff privileges.

Gasden, Ala.—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C.I.O.) called a strike at the Gasden plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, which has heavy defense orders and employs 4,500 workers.

A picket line was established at the plant entrance. Company officials said the mill was operating with a reduced force.

Noel Beddow, S. W. O. C. chief in Alabama, said the men were demanding "pay somewhat approaching that of the steel mill workers in the plants of the Birmingham district, a union shop and the check-off system of collecting union dues." Specific wage requests and the existing scale were not made available.

The company spokesman said the strike "was a complete surprise to us, as no ultimatum had been given us, and we know of union demands only by hearsay."

The plant here has been operating at capacity for more than a year and has a heavy backlog of defense orders.

Washington—The United States conciliation service brought representatives of the Western Electric Company and the Association of Communication Equipment Workers together in an effort to settle a controversy over wage increases and a union shop contract. The union, an unaffiliated organization of telephone equipment workers, have threatened a strike involving 8,500 employees of Western Electric throughout the United States.

Harlan, Ky.—New eruption of Harlan County's labor strife, killing two more miners, brought an agreement to close until Aug. 25 a coal mine where bullets accompanied picketing, the scene of a long-standing dispute between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions claiming representational rights. The assailants were unknown.

W. C. Burrow, State Industrial Relations Commissioner, said operators of the International Harvester Company's mine at Benham—the scene of the picketing and the center of the district where the shooting and fatalities occurred—agreed to the closing at his request.

His purpose in asking the shutdown," Mr. Burrow said, was "to establish law and order in this community."

Guilford, Conn.—This City had its first strike in 302 years as 80 employees of the New Haven Clock Company walked out, following the lead of 1,400 employees of the firm at New Haven. The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a collective bargaining election within 30 days to determine whether the C. I. O. clock workers' union may represent all employees.

Cleveland, Ohio—American Federation of Labor locals threatened a strike against the American Ship Building Co., which is constructing anti-submarine net tenders for the Navy and two giant ore freighters for United States Steel Corporation's steamship subsidiary.

At Buffalo, Local 277 of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Building Welders and Helpers voted to strike to enforce a demand for a "closed" shop, Secretary-Treasurer Joseph R. Jackson of the Local said. Locals in Cleveland, Lorain, Ohio, Superior, Wis., and Chicago were considering similar action, Mr. Jackson reported. The company, with headquarters here, made no statement. It has about 3,500 employees.

Washington—The Defense Labor Mediation Board urged that production be resumed at the Bessemer, Ala., plant of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, where a C. I. O. union and two A. F. L. groups are involved in a dispute over collective bargaining.

Worcester, Mass.—C. I. O. steel workers voted to return to work at the Leland-Gifford Company, producers of aircraft crankshafts, ending a walkout which began Aug. 11. The United States Conciliation Service arranged for a conference between representatives of the union and the company at Washington Tuesday. The men struck because, they said, eight employees were discharged for union activity.

New York—Most of the 85,000 dress workers in New York City will receive 10 per cent wage increases as a result of successful employer - employee negotiations. The agreement, worked out by an A. F. of L. union and the affiliated dress manufacturers, provided for compensation for rising living costs.

Washington—The United Mine Workers said the Justice Department would investigate charges that the civil liberties of striking employees of the United States Gypsum Company had been violated in Port Clinton, Ohio.

The union complained to the Department that a sheriff "organized a vigilante group for the purpose of depriving the union and its members of the right of freedom of speech, assembly and peaceful picketing, and of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act."

The union added that the group "swept down on the plant of the company Aug. 16 and attacked the pickets, smashed the union's sound equipment, rifled the pickets' cars and threw the organizer's car into the bay."

The Mine Workers Union (C. I. O.) is conducting a strike at 17 of the company's plants to enforce demands for a blanket contract.

Justice Department officials were not immediately available for comment on the union statement.

Defense Priorities Cut Home Building Supplies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Private home builders are beginning to feel the pinch of defense priorities.

Contractors — in some cases scouring the jobbers' markets for builders' hardware, nails, copper gutters and piping — today were pressing the Office of Production Management, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and their own trade associations, for some word of the future.

From Atlanta, Ga., for instance, came word that only one dealer there had any No. 8 nails and even his supply was nearly gone.

Zinc-coated Nails Scarce

Similar situations were reported in other parts of the Nation. Zinc-coated nails, needed for shingling and other weather-exposed parts of a dwelling unit, were very scarce.

OPACS and OPM advised private home builders in nondefense areas to "sit tight" while Government agencies work out allocation programs to meet construction needs.

Housing authorities of the Governments also reported shortages and said it was difficult even for Army camps to get supplies.

Defense areas come first.

What is a defense area?

Defense Construction

An official of a widely known contracting association, who declined to be quoted by name, said he and his associates, and he believed the OPM as well, had been trying to find the answer to the question.

A small town near an Army camp might seek to build a recreation center for the troops. Would that be a piece of defense construction?

A contracting association official said the members were cognizant that all strictly defense orders would take priority, would be filled even in advance of orders given long previously and that it was impossible to anticipate now what the situation would be as to each individual steel fabrication. Some plants, he said, can't accept any more orders right now, while others, working today on materials needed for builders, may get orders tomorrow which will necessitate cancellation of orders moving to shipping clerks at the time.

The trade associations are telling their members now that they hope to be able to say with some certainty within 10 days to two weeks what will happen in the private home-building industry.

Considerable study is being made of possible substitutes for some building materials.

New Morale Chief for Army Sidesteps Opinion on Morale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A six-foot-eight civilian, who was made a brigadier general literally overnight, has tackled the job of running the Army's important morale branch but has carefully avoided taking sides in a controversy as to whether the soldiers' morale is good or bad.

He is Frederick H. Osborn, New York banker, whose appointment as brigadier general has been sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

Despite his lack of military training, the new morale chief has had close contact with American soldiers in both war and peace. During the World War, he had charge of the military activities of the Red Cross in the war zone in France for a year and since last January he has been chairman of a special War Department committee handling recreational and welfare problems for the Army.

Although he has visited six or eight Army camps in the last few months, spending some days at each, Mr. Osborn declined to hazard a guess as to the present state of morale, explaining that "my nose has been kept pretty close to the grindstone in Washington in recent weeks.

As to his immediate plans as successor to Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, Mr. Osborn said nothing new or radical was contemplated. He said the morale branch of the Army had been at work for months on a variety of plans for recreational and athletic programs.

"I think these plans are very good and my job will be to see that they are carried out," he added.

"I'm not a military man. I didn't even know I was going to be appointed until last Saturday, so I'm going to have to lean very heavily on my friends in the service."

As chairman of the Selective Advisory Committee as well as of the special recreational and welfare unit, Mr. Osborn said he had found a "splendid spirit of cooperation" in the Army.

He minimized suggestions that his appointment had been decided upon hastily as a result of criticism of the Army's morale and said that he had known for at least two months that General Ulio, for reasons of health, was going on the inactive list.

A graduate of Princeton University, Mr. Osborn began his career in business management in 1912 and two years later was made Treasurer and Vice-President in charge of traffic of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, becoming President of that firm in 1920. Since 1921 he has been a partner of G. M. P. Murphy & Co., New York Bankers. He is an official of a number of other concerns and is an expert on population questions.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Frederick H. Osborn

Of New York, recently appointed chief of morale of the United State Army. President Roosevelt has appointed him brigadier general.

Unified Rule Of West Port By U. S. Asked

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (AP)—Navy and Coast Guard spokesmen today demanded unified, Federal jurisdiction over the port of Los Angeles as a defense measure to protect the Nation's second most important harbor.

Chairman Harry Truman (D), of Missouri, of the Senate Defense Committee promised "this committee will work on it."

At present, the Navy, Coast Guard and various civil authorities share jurisdiction over several separate sections of the harbor. The Senate committee is conducting an investigation of defense precautions in Southern California.

Los Angeles harbor is the home port of the United States' Pacific Fleet, site of a naval base and air station, and in normal times is second only to New York in ship arrivals and departures.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, commandant of the 11th Naval District, testified that Los Angeles harbor is outside the Navy's jurisdiction except for the waters of the outer harbor and the naval reservation itself.

Gasoline storage tanks in the immediate harbor area, he said, should be emptied of their inflammable contents, and gasoline pipelines should be drained after loading operations have been completed.

Admiral Blakely testified the Navy "has no authority over a gasoline tank 15 feet outside the fence" around its property, but he has asked President Roosevelt to extend its jurisdiction to the mean high water mark.

Capt. Richard B. Coffman, assistant to Admiral Blakely, told the committee the difficulty lies in the division of authority. A unified authority, with power to enforce protective measures, is needed, he declared.

To Senator Truman's suggestion that such authority should be exercised by the State, Captain Coffman replied:

"Events during the past 12 months indicate there should be some instrument not affiliated with state or civil interests."

He did not specify the events to which he referred. He told the committee that Admiral Blakely has been seeking a redefinition of harbor area placed under the Navy's jurisdiction by a recent Presidential order to give it the necessary authority.

General Assails Maneuvers

CAMP POLK, La., Aug. 22 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding general of the Third Army, in a blistering criticism of handling troops thus far in maneuvers here, said there had been a stupid disregard of the danger of air attacks.

He said that troop convoys had so badly clogged roads, laying his 250,000 men open to annihilating enemy air attacks in simulated battle, that his whole army might have been destroyed had this been actual war.

General Krueger, addressing a critique of corps, divisional, regimental and company officers here after the first three-day phase of the games, said he had been so disappointed with lack of proper camouflage protection from airplanes and with traffic jams that he personally had flown about with a magaphone warning troop units of their danger.

His criticism recalled similar comment at the conclusion of Army games here last year when control officers vigorously assailed officers for not detrucking and scattering their men when advancing columns were held up in traffic.

General Krueger demanded his army make itself thoroughly conscious that airplanes could wreck daylight troop movements along open roads, and ordered all roads clear of time-wasting traffic jams when the maneuvers resume Aug. 25.

Lesson From Nazis

WITH THE ARMY IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Drawing a lesson from the flanking tactics of German forces, the Army has discarded the front line technique in the current West Coast war maneuvers of 100,000 men.

Each of the four participating divisions is drawn up in a rough circular formation. Staff officers explained that the strategy is to foil any flanking attempt by an enemy. It wouldn't find any flank there, only more of the same formation that it was trying to sweep around.

Stream-lined divisions would be prepared to meet any attack with tanks and armored cars distributed around the circular formation.

The strategy is in contrast to the defense of the French and British in the present European war, officers explained, which the Nazi legions riddled by forcing through to smash flanks and rout from the rear. On the offensive drive, the Germans made little attempt to form an extended front line.

The tactic is modern and at the same time historic. It was the formula followed by pioneer westward-bound wagon trains. The American trail blazers threw their wagons together in a circle as a defensive maneuver against Indian raiders on the open prairies.

Oxford Doors Open To Bristol Victims Of Nazi Bombings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—Hundreds of people from the slums and dockland of this city who never expected to go to Oxford are having the opportunity of staying for a fortnight in the University buildings this summer and fall.

A scheme has been organized by the Lord Mayor of Bristol's War Services Fund under which throughout July, August, and September nine of the colleges—Balliol, Corpus Christi, Oriel, Magdalen, Merton, New, Christchurch, St. Hugh's and Lady Margaret Hall—are holiday homes for those who need rest.

Undergraduates' rooms are used as bedrooms, and the holiday-makers dine in the large halls of the colleges. River picnics, concerts, and lectures are arranged for the afternoons and evenings.

Other places at which Bristol people who have suffered from air raids will stay during the summer vacation are Blundell's School, Clifton, and Sidcot.

Two hundred A. R. P. messenger boys who worked throughout the raids on Bristol were the first guests at a rest home recently opened at Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset.

Birmingham Schools Adopt Slogan Linking Character to Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham schools, which each year choose a character-building motto to impress upon the children, for the 1941-42 session have selected the slogan, "The Development of Character Through Service to the Country."

This plan of having a theme around which both classroom and extra-curricular activities are centered was begun more than 10 years ago by Dr. C. B. Glenn, City Superintendent of Education, and has won renown in educational circles throughout the country.

The patriotic trend in the schools began last year when Dr Glenn decided the schools could do this "little bit" for democracy in the present crisis by re-emphasizing the democratic ideal. He began by choosing "The Development of Character Through the American Way of Life," as the slogan for that year.

In line with this theme, teachers stressed such historically significant documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution, and dramatized the Nation's heroes—Washington, Jefferson, Madison Lincoln, and Lee. New textbooks on democracy were placed in the schools. Bands were instructed to play the National Anthem and other patriotic airs. Democratic procedure was practiced in school activities.

Aware of democracy's peril at home and abroad, Dr. Glenn said that the Character Education Committee, headed by E. E. Sechriest, Principal of the Ensley High School, "decided not to veer from this course during the emergency but to carry on," hence the selection of the theme, "The Development of Character Through Service to the Country."

These yearly slogans are not plastered about schoolrooms and forgotten, but are put into practice daily in various ways by teachers.

Dr. Glenn said pupils will be encouraged to use savings to buy defense saving bonds and to contribute to the aluminum collection campaign, this being only examples of how character building and service to country will be linked.

N. Y. Legion Protests Emblem of Reds

NEW YORK Aug. 22 (AP)—The New York Department of the American Legion filed a protest with the Board of Elections yesterday against the Communist Party's use of a "V-for-Victory" emblem in the forthcoming Mayoralty election.

A resolution adopted by the Legion's State convention, on which the protest was based, declared the Party's use of a "V" formed by a sledge hammer and pitchfork was "entirely foreign to the purpose for which the V-for-Victory emblem was created and was intended to deceive the public as to the fundamental purposes of the Communist Party."

British Pay Sweden For Ship Damages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Payment by the British Government for damage to the four Swedish destroyers, Psilander, Puke, Romulus, and Remus, is reported by the American Swedish News Exchange.

The destroyers were damaged after seizure a year ago by the British in the Faeroe Islands while they were on their way from Italy after being purchased there.

The Swedish Government had made a formal protest of the seizure.

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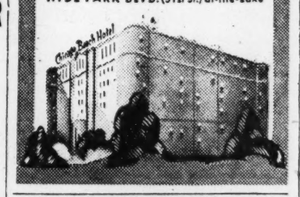

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The Home Forum

Aunt Jennie's Farm

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Then we were shooed off to bed, with Aunt Jennie promising to come to kiss us goodnight. And how we slept in the great four-posters with their featherbeds under the mattress for summer, with the cool summer wind stealing in the windows, bringing with it the smell of honeysuckle and Aunt Jennie's special red roses; and the last sound the muted strings from the cricket orchestra. Suddenly morning was there, with its calm early sunlight, with the delectable aroma of country sausage to welcome us to our first day in the country. We made a game of it to see who would be first to the table where a feast awaited: sunny peaches from the orchard, muffins brown and smoky, cream in a blue pitcher and cut-glass dishes filled with Aunt Jennie's preserves and jellies, and always a big plate of fresh doughnuts.

* * *

After breakfast we ran down to the red barn to see the new colt or the little calf, to renew acquaintance with the dogs and cats, and to smell the hay piled high in the cool depths of the rafter. The older children soon went to the woods where, every summer, they wrote and rehearsed their plays. I was the baby and was considered too young for such activity, but Aunt Jennie would console me, saying: "Come and watch me churn, baby." I would forget my miniature sorrow as I watched her at work in the butter-house, her round, white arms moving rhythmically, her face serene and purposeful, her big blue apron matching the color of her eyes, her low humming that I called the butter-song mingling with the rise and fall of the butter-dash. I never tired of watching the process of butter-making—how the butter fat globs rose on the milk until the moment came for pouring it into the butter-tray, where water washed away the milk and where it was worked by hand until it was ready for the stamps. Aunt Jennie said you could always tell a good churner by the fact that her hands were never buttery. She had a bowl of hot water and one of ice-water beside her. Into the first, she dipped her hands to clean them and into the second she dipped her hands before touching the butter. The stamps were sometimes round and sometimes oblong wooden receptacles into which the butter was put, when ready. Sometimes there were smaller stamps of fancy shapes—acorn or maple-leaf, round or pear-shaped. One of these usually came to me as a reward for watching, and I have never tasted butter like it since, sweet and fragrant with a kind of dew, almost the fragrance of summer in it.

Sometimes I wandered to the brook, spending happy hours there watching the thin water-bugs and the small fish, wondering that the dragon-fly could move so swiftly. I found small white stones and kept them hidden in nests in the high grass and picked bouquets of wild-flowers to take back to Aunt Jennie. No matter how far any of us might wander, we heard the dinner-bell calling us home at noon and found the table in the cool old dining-room heaped with great blue platters—fresh corn and chicken and dumplings and for dessert perhaps an apple pie made from the Golden Sweets or the Astrakhans from the farm orchard.

* * *

In the afternoons, we often went blueberrying. I can hear the sound even now of the great blueberries as they fell into the shining pails, and how good they tasted fresh from the bushes, still warm with the sun. Sometimes now, when I see the carefully packed berries in the city stores, the blue of the berries dimmed by the cellophane covering, the whole thing artificial and perfect, I remember with nostalgia the feel of the pail heavy with treasure in the late afternoon, swinging as two of us carried it toward home, and supper.

And after supper came the best time of all—the magical hour of dusk when we played Run-Sheep-Run, dividing into groups of the hunted and the hunters. Our cries broke on the summer night and our running disturbed the hour of peace that had come to the summer earth. Every familiar tree took on new and enchanted dimensions—every shadowy bush might hold a sheep or a hunter. All too soon came the bell's voice, calling us home, and we went with great reluctance but obediently. Before we went to bed, we were allowed to go to the pantry for a cookie or a piece of cake and a glass of milk. I loved that room—wide and bountiful, with its deep shelves covered with richly colored jars of jelly and preserves, each neatly labeled, summer's treasures stored against winter and hunger.

* * *

After our pantry-feast, we slept the beautiful sleep of childhood, and dreamed dreams of summer hills and of finding stars in the stream, and of Aunt Jennie making a blueberry pie as big as the house. And we dreamed of an unending summer; for that was what we wanted—summer never to end. But it always did, and we were saying good-by to the colt and the calf and the old house and Aunt Jennie was kissing us good-by by the gate and saying: "Good-by, children, until next summer."

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Mail Train

The morning mail arrives at six o'clock,
And our village comes alive.
Along the block
Screens bang, and neighbors call
In friendly gossip:
How the August nights are cool;
Prospect for much-needed rain;
Approaching time of school;
Yesterday's price of grain
In storage bins.

The fragrance of wood smoke
From breakfast fires
Blends with alfalfa drenched in dew,
And hint of bacon frying, pancakes, too!

When the morning mail comes in at six o'clock,
Our village day begins.

HELEN HIXON

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"EVENING AFTER RAIN": *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

Opera Audience In Moscow

MUSIC AND DANCING are a heritage of the Russian people. Fine performances of these arts and of drama are given in Moscow theatres, especially the Bolshoi Theatre. . . . Low admission prices are charged workers and students. The famous royal tier of seats in the big opera house of Moscow, in which the wealth and nobility of Russia once ensconced itself, presents a different sight these days. There are no beautiful evening wraps, bare shoulders, or glittering jewels among Russian audiences. . . .

Russian audiences are never bored with performances in their theatres or with meetings of any kind. They sit through every presentation, from a splendid portrayal of "Carmen" at the big Moscow theatre, to a crude exhibition in a little peasant village staged by local talent, ready to weep at pathos, hold their breath in danger, or roar with laughter at jokes. . . .

Between the acts people parade the foyers as is done in opera houses the world over. An interesting and conglomerate assemblage of humans pass in review; American specialists with their wives, others with Russian girls, students, workmen, Party leaders and members, Government officers and clerks, army officers and soldiers, and foreign diplomats, make up the audiences. Only visitors to the Soviet Union are well dressed.—From "An American Engineer Looks at Russia," by GEORGE A. BURRELL. (Boston: Stratford.)

AFTER SEVERAL DAYS of torn clouds sweeping across the sky in curtains of rain, ending in crashing thunder, summer's imperturbable calm was once more established.

Toward evening the sun broke through the vapor in long shafts of light. The sheltering cattle spread out over the glistening meadow, scattering the thousands of raindrops which bent the long grass. Butterflies began to flutter about in the warmth, and joyous bird-calls filled the quietening air.

Against the receding darkness there gradually gathered an immense pink cloud, and as it sailed along in effortless majesty, it gave a sense of vast power mightier far than all the noisy tumult of the storm.

His Trade Was That Of a Gardener

FOR YEARS, on Sunday nights, we sat around the fire and read. My father sat in his armchair on the right. My mother sat facing him in a low rocking-chair. Between them was a long wooden backless bench on which we all sat: my sisters, my brother, and I.

It was cosy enough in the kitchen then. There was a lamp hanging from a nail in the wall: a tin lamp, a glass chimney with no shade, a reflector of polished tin. We read *The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Robinson Crusoe*, and many another good book, because my father abhorred rubbish. . . .

His trade was that of a man who did such jobs as he could get in gardens. He had a printed card which set forth in terms worthy of a Micawber the multiplicity of his qualifications. He was—on this card—first and foremost a landscape gardener, by which, no doubt, he meant that if the Duke of Devonshire had offered him the overlordship of Chatsworth he would with serene confidence have done with the job what he could. From that peak he descended to the plain of a straightforward offer to make asphalt paths, supply gravel, design and lay out gardens or tend them, and to provide turf in any quantity. . . .

Many a day I spent with him in gardens or in the fields where he cut his turf. We would take our dinner with us, and tea and sugar in a tin can whose lid was used as a cup. When the time for the meal came, I would be sent to the nearest house to ask for hot water "for the gardener." Never did they refuse, though we had no claim upon them.

With a tool which he called a half-moon he would cut down through the turf, drawing long parallel lines, then slice lines crosswise, till the whole area was marked out in long oblongs of about one foot by three. Then he would use the tool which slid beneath the turf, loosening it from the chocolate-brown earth; and it was my job to roll the turfs then till they were like big Swiss rolls, and pile them side by side. He promised me again and again that he would pay me a penny a hundred; but never a penny did I get. He must have had few enough pennies for himself; and with such as he had he would visit the second-hand bookstalls in the market, bringing home for himself, perhaps, some such book as the battered version of *Paradise Lost*—the only one of his books which I still possess—and for us a *Swiss Family Robinson* or *Tom Jones*. . . .

Because I knew so little of him, and because even when I accompanied him I was in no sense with him, I recall the more vividly a Sunday walk when the barrier came near to obliteration. We stood on the top of a hilly field, with young spring woods greening on the right hand and the left. There were cowslips growing in the field and a stream at its foot where kingcups floated their golden saucers upon the water. The whole day was full of bird-song and the quavering cries of lambs. I remember how my father stood there on the top of the hilly field, bare-headed, holding my hand; and when I looked up into his face I saw with a shock that there were tears behind his eyes.—From "Heaven Lies About Us," by HOWARD SPRING. (New York: Viking.)

To Equal the Norwegian Fiords

NORWEGIAN FISHERMEN have told us that the inlets of British Columbia are more beautiful than the fiords of their native land, and few can dispute them because both fiords and inlets have been seen by few except our fishermen friends. . . .

As we cruised up the narrow winding ribbon of Jervis Inlet, the sea seemed to part the mountains for us. They lifted directly from the sea, forested, with sheer cliffs mossed in bronze. Across their glittering snow peaks traveled dark shapes of cloud shadows. Nearer peaks merged with higher neighbors beyond, but the face they presented to us was complete. Sharp spires reached into the clouds, and from the heights our eyes could follow one long sweeping line to the Pacific.

Never until then had I seen a mountain whole.

In such a place even "The Coast Pilot" should break down and become rhapsodic. Hoping for once to catch it off its pessimistic base, I opened the book and found it admitted Jervis Inlet to be remarkable. This seemed a minor triumph until Robert explained that the word was used in the sense of being noticeable.

As we went farther, lofty mountains took more complete possession. We stared back at a reach behind us and the way by which we had come was hidden. The peaks had closed in. That bit of sea was surrounded by inner mountains. It was a detached fragment, cut off from the wide ocean but still a part of it. The tang of salt water was in our nostrils. Great tides left their marks on the shores and gave a sense of movement. The blue sea lay there, victorious in its invasion, but a prisoner. . . .

We were on our way to Princess Louise, which is an inlet beyond an inlet. It is connected with Jervis near the head by a rocky gorge obstructed at the outer end by rocks and islands. "The Coast Pilot" gave the velocity of the tidal current in the entrance as nine knots and didn't mention a sharp bend. . . .

The tidal rapids at the entrance was an inspired piece of showmanship. We were so occupied in making the turn with a rushing current that when we looked up it was as though a curtain had been lifted from one of nature's most spectacular performances. Yosemite, with a sea floor, lay before us.

We sailed down a narrow slit in the mountains. Peaks became higher and steep shore more bold and sheer until snowcaps rose from five to eight thousand feet on either side. Yet height was forgotten in the impression of nearness. Intimacy is an odd word to use in speaking of a mountain, but these lofty masses had lost some of their austerity and challenge. They had drawn near and become benign. Granite ledges seemed almost within hand touch. Colors of bronze and old gold mosses on steep shores were repeated by reflection on the water. The young green of fresh growth which had found foothold in high crevices was intensified in the mirroring. One could not determine where the sea left off and the mountains began.

High above us lay snow fields. Everywhere streams tumbled down sheer cliffs. Some were long white shafts against dark rock, others foaming cascades of broken leaps from crag to crag, a robust and not-to-be-denied seeking of the sea. . . .

Bobs and I climbed atop the wheelhouse in our excitement. It was a new, quiet world up there. The exhaust came to us as a low mutter. We could hear only a sharp tinkle from the bow wave. We counted waterfalls, not because we are by nature statisticians but because we could not believe this abundance. In the last two miles we saw fifty-two.—From "Three's a Crew," by KATHRENE PINKERTON. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

Glede

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SANN GLEDE er en overmåte verdifull sinnsegenskap. Hvem ønsker ikke å eie den? Glede betegner velvære og tilfredshet, og den som til stadighet uttrykker denne egenskap, er velsett blandt sine venner. Arbeidsgivere ønsker glade arbeidere i sin tjeneste.

Det er almindelig å tro at glede og munterhet er en personlig eiendom, at nogen mennesker har fått i gave en lys og lykkelig natur mens andre synes å være mere eller mindre preget av tungsinn. Men når menneskene forstår at glede er en åndelig egenskap, som kommer fra det guddommelige Sinn, Gud, erkjenner de at den er en universell egenskap, som tilhører ethvert Guds barn. Det er likeså naturlig for et menneske å føle glede som å være i solskinnet. Kristus Jesus talte om sin glede mere enn engang, og selv den aften da han efter sitt siste aftenmåltid med disiplene visste at hans korsfestelse var nær, talte han rolig med dem, vendte deres tanker til Gud og sa (Joh. 15:10, 11): "Dersom I holder mine bud, da blir I i min kjærlighet, likesom jeg har holdt min Faders bud og blir i hans kjærlighet. Dette har jeg talt til eder forat min glede kan være i eder, og eders glede kan bli fullkommen."

Erkjennelsen av at glede er en av det guddommelige Sinns egenskaper, uforanderlig og absolutt, hjelper oss til å gjendrive den antagelse at vår natur mangler denne egenskap, og beriktiger også den almindelige feilaktige tro på at vår glede er avhengig av en eller annen ytre tilstand—av en bestemt persons nærvær, besittelsen av materielle ting eller utsikten til en eller annen tiltalende fornøielse. Når vi erkjenner at glede er åndelig, søker vi den ikke i noget som er urent, i det som vilde trekke våre tanker bort fra Gud. Den efterlater sig ikke nogen reaksjon i form av nedtrykthet, frembringer ikke nogen bitre virkninger som beklagelse eller samvittighetsnag. En som går med bange anelser om en eller annen ulykke, vil føle at den frykt som tynger ham, fjernes fra hans tanke når han klart forstår at selv om han kanskje ikke vet hvad fremtiden kan bringe ham, vil åndelig glede forbli hos ham under alt han oplever, og aldri vike fra ham. Fastholdelse ved den kjensgjerning at han i sitt sanne selv er Guds barn, borttar følelsen av overhengende fare.

Takknemlighet og lovprisning er egenskaper som løfter vår tanke og leder den til Gud, og de driver ut nedtrykthet og motløshet. En ung kvinne som studerte Kristen Videnskap, fikk engang se bevis på dette. Efterat hun i adskillige måneder hadde kjempet for å overvinne arbeidsløshet og mangel, følte hun sig en morgen overveldet av håpløshet og frykt. Hun vendte sig i bønn til Gud og bad om forståelse til å løse dette problem. Efter å ha undersøkt sin tenkning blev hun på det rene med at selv om hun nok i disse måneder om og om igjen hadde erklært at Gud ut fra Sitt uuttømmelige forråd av godhet kunde gi henne alt det hun trengte, og at Han drog omsorg for alle, var denne kjensgjerning ikke gått helt op for henne; ellers vilde hennes tanker være fylt av umiddelbar glede istedenfor å være formørket av nedtrykthet og tvil. Hun bestemte sig øieblikkelig til å tilbringe resten av den dag i frydefull erkjennelse av Guds kjærlighet, som gir sig uttrykk til alle tider; og når tvil forsøkte å hviske til henne: "Men du er jo arbeidsløs, du har ingen inntekter," nektet hun bestemt å høre på eller diskutere med disse falske vidner, men fortsatte simpelthen med å prise Gud for Hans godhet, og for den alene.

Hun holdt ved med dette, og efter en lykkelig, travel dag følte hun sig helt rolig da hun gikk til sengs om aftenen. Tidlig den neste morgen kom det et telegram fra en venn som tilbød henne en god stilling; stillingen hadde stått ledig i nogen tid, men hennes venn hadde ikke før da følt sig tilskyndet til å få den besatt. Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, erklærer på side 397 av læreboken *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Lidelse er en mental tilstand i like høi grad som fornøielse er det. Du fremkaller legemlige lidelser og forverrer dem ved å innrømme dem virkelighet og vedvarenhet, likeså direkte som du forhøier dine gleder ved å tro at de er virkelige og vedvarende."

Den som kjenner Gud rett, skulde alltid føle sig glad og frydefull. Efterat Jesus hadde talt videre med sine disipler den aften da han inntok det siste aftenmåltid med dem og bevisstheten om at han snart vilde skilles fra dem, gjorde dem sørgmodige, trøstet han dem med dette løfte (Joh. 16:22, 33): "Jeg skal se eder igjen, og eders hjerte skal glede sig, og ingen tar eders glede fra eder. . . Dette har jeg talt til eder forat I skal ha fred i mig."

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOST VALUABLE quality of thought is true joy. Who does not desire it? Joy denotes well-being and satisfaction, and one who habitually expresses this quality is welcomed among his friends. Employers desire joyous workers in their employ.

It is generally believed that joyousness is a personal possession, that some individuals have been endowed with happy dispositions, while others appear to be more or less characteristically heavy-hearted. But when it is seen that joy is a spiritual quality, which comes from divine Mind, God, it is recognized as a universal attribute, belonging to every child of God. It is as natural for one to dwell in joy as to be in the sunshine. Christ Jesus spoke of his joy more than once, and on that evening after the last supper with his disciples, when he was quietly talking with them, turning their thoughts to God, even while he anticipated the crucifixion, he said (John 15:10, 11): "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love. These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."

The recognition of joy as a quality of divine Mind, changeless, absolute, helps us to refute the belief that our nature lacks this quality, and also corrects the common error that our joy is contingent on some outward condition—on the presence of a person, the possession of material things, or the prospect of some pleasurable amusement. When joy is recognized to be spiritual, it is not sought in aught that is impure, in that which would draw thought away from God. It leaves no reaction of depression, produces no bitter result of regret or remorse. One who is apprehensive of some calamity will feel the great weight of fear lifted from his thought when he realizes that, although he may not know what the future may bring him, spiritual joy will continue through every experience, never departing from him. Clinging fast to the fact that in his true selfhood he is God's child removes the sense of impending danger.

Gratitude and praise are upward-winging qualities which direct thought to God, and they cast out depression and discouragement. This was once proved in the experience of a young Christian Scientist, who, after struggling for several months to overcome unemployment and lack, found herself beset one morning with hopelessness and fear. She turned to God in prayer, asking for the understanding to meet this need. After searching her thought she became aware that although she had affirmed repeatedly through these months that God was able to supply her every need from His inexhaustible store of goodness, and that He provided for all, she had failed to realize this fact; otherwise her thought would be filled with spontaneous joy, instead of being overshadowed by depression and doubt. She immediately determined to spend the rest of that day in joyful acknowledgment of God's love, forever expressed; and when doubt attempted to whisper to her, "But you are unemployed, you have no income," she resolutely refused to listen to or to argue with these false witnesses, but simply continued praising God for His goodness, and for that alone.

Persisting in this course, she spent a happy, busy day and retired that night in tranquillity. Early the following morning a telegram came from a friend who offered her a good position, which had been open for some time, but which the friend had not previously felt impelled to fill. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states on page 397 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Suffering is no less a mental condition than is enjoyment. You cause bodily sufferings and increase them by admitting their reality and continuance, as directly as you enhance your joys by believing them to be real and continuous."

There should always be a song in the heart of one who knows God aright. After Jesus had talked further with his disciples on that night of the last supper, he comforted them in their sorrow as they anticipated his parting from them, promising (John 16:22, 33): "I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you. . . . These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Below the Spruces

Always we heard below the spruces there
The silver anvils of the sea, the low
Murmur of spindrift on the salty air
By the cool marshes where the roses grow
Against the granite, always when we turned
Homeward between the valleys music fell
Across blue distance and the music burned
Across the dusk's slow burning interval.

There, between early summer and a later,
We paused to catch the tidebeat of the year,
The low dark crying of those endless waters,
Rising forever tremulous and clear
A sound not of the earth but of that vast
Fountain whose waters never will be lost.

HAROLD VINAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Vast Reservoir of Women Laborers Awaits Defense Draft . . . By Mary Hornaday

The Government's campaign to get jobs for women in defense factories has been slow-moving, but interested officials here are confident that the floodgates are now beginning to swing open to qualified women workers.

Employers and labor unions have both been leery about the employment of any large number of women, not because they weren't fitted for the jobs at hand, but because they felt the unemployed men in their communities should be taken care of first.

With capable men becoming more and more scarce, they are now considering more carefully OPM's request that they hire women rather than trying to import male labor from other communities.

Guardian of women workers' interests in Washington is Swedish-born Mary Anderson, Director of the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, who operated a shoe machine in a Chicago factory for 18 years herself before she entered the fields of organizing and Government service.

For many months now Miss Anderson has been prodding defense labor officials to give women their share of expanding job opportunities. Her boosting of women has not been superficial. She began by persuading educational directors in the Government and in private industry to admit women to training classes on the same basis as men.

Then, in order not to push women into jobs where the odds for their success would be overwhelmingly against them from the start, she sent her field workers into defense plants to determine jobs for which women were physically and otherwise suited. Reports have been compiled on the airplane, artillery ammunition, and small arms ammunition industries and a fourth is in process of compilation on airplane engine jobs.

Survey of 21 Industries

Meanwhile the Bureau of Employment Security, hard put to it to direct industry to all the workers it is asking for, has made its own survey of job opportunities for women in 21 key defense industries.

It found women filling only 47 kinds of jobs in the 21 industries; yet with only a brief period of training or none at all, they could very well fill 700 kinds. Even in the shipbuilding industry, employers were reminded, women are acceptable as boilermakers' helpers, draftsmen and blueprint machine operators.

Only 331 kinds of jobs out of nearly 1,900 analyzed the Bureau listed as definitely unsuitable for women.

In other words, the Government is now saying to employers: "Here's a vast unused labor reservoir, capable and ready to work. We recommend that you draw on it freely."

First big inroads in the reluctance to hire women have recently been made by one or two California aviation plants. Miss Anderson is confident other employers will follow suit.

Labor unions would be less reluctant to recommend the hiring of women if they thought they would give their jobs back to men after the war emergency is over. But the women are making no promises. Women are working in the steel industry today who obtained their jobs during the last war. Most of the war workers went back to the kitchen after the war was over but a number remained. In this war, the number permanently holding onto their jobs may be even larger. That situation, Labor leaders argue, will only make the employment situation more acute among men workers when defense factories close down.

Equal Pay Required

Many employers would be willing to hire women if they could pay them lower wages than men, but such discrimination is taboo under an "equal pay for equal work policy" recently laid down by Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director.

During the World War women didn't have the protection they have today under the Wage-Hour Law which forbids employers in interstate industries from paying them less than 30 cents an hour. The average hour wage for women during the World War amounted to about 25 cents an hour. Now it is up between 45 and 65 cents and is expected to stay there under Mr. Hillman's insistence that women be hired "without lowering wages and other working standards."

A factor in women's success in getting jobs will be their increased union activity. At the outset of the emergency there were estimated to be about 800,000 women union members in the country. That number has now jumped to "well over a million," according to the Women's Bureau.

Discussions of women in defense jobs always turns eventually, of course, to Britain where they have been drafted by the Ministry of Labor to do an amazing variety of work. Miss Anderson is confident that American women are just as capable and would be just as responsive if they are needed. "Women," she insists, "can do anything if they have the opportunity."

The Country Speaks: California

Navy Treasure on an Island . . . . . By Nate White

The young first lieutenant from New York City who was showing me the changes being made in Treasure Island, now a temporary naval base in San Francisco Bay, proudly exclaimed "the Navy does things right." I had to agree.

Looking down on the island from the Bay Bridge, the old Golden Gate International Exposition buildings look rather shabby. Plaster is falling off. The once beautiful gardens are brown and dusty. The island appears strewn with debris. The great theme statue of the Exposition, Pacifica, which has been given to San Francisco for a memento of the Fair, rules a court in which fountains no longer play and where towering dandelion weeds have prospered and withered.

But on the Island, things are not what they seem from the bridge. The Navy is busy. It is building a new Treasure Island, and while the present promise appears somewhat gaunt, this correspondent believes he can promise that the new Treasure Island will be as trim and green and spotless as the jeweled city of a million lights and colors. It may not be as glamorous because the Navy is not primarily interested in glamour, yet out of its constructive program of rebuilding, replanning, remodeling, and rebeautifying Treasure Island glamour will not be completely forgotten.

Comfort for Personnel

As the lieutenant explained the various features of the new island, it became apparent that the Navy has started with the premise that everything must be done to make its enlisted personnel comfortable. Only the shells of the old exposition buildings remain. The outside gaudy plaster is being removed. Windows are being cut by the scores. Heavy stucco is being smeared on the buildings to keep out the Bay winds. Second floors are being erected. Floors are being scraped. New paint, new walls, new floors.

The Island is new, and soon the view from the bridge will change.

In what was the Federal Building at the Fair efficient new offices for the Naval Section Base have been built. Officers' quarters have been installed, and in the wing where the United States armed services formerly had a fair exhibit, a big mess hall has been built. It has been equipped with galleys, refrigerators, and a bakery which would delight any chef. Mess-hall tables have been finished and lacquered so that one would think he was in the dining room of a well-ordered men's school.

New Heating Plant

Sleeping rooms equipped with new ventilating devices and heating equipment have been walled in. They shine spotlessly bright. An oil-burning steam plant providing the entire island with hot water, steam, and heat has been built.

The former Palace of Fine Arts, eventually to be an airplane hangar when the war emergency is over, is being converted into a naval repair shop. On the east side of the island docks and slips will care for the Navy's vessels. To the north runways will eventually be built, forming the ground nucleus of a new mid-Bay airport for San Francisco in addition to Pan American Airway's base on the south end. The Tower of the Sun, chime center of the fair, will some day fall, and a new radio-control tower will replace it.

Special care is being paid the island's trees. When construction is done and trucks no longer need to roll to the buildings, lawns will be developed, and flowers. There will be tennis courts, basketball and baseball fields, indoors and outdoors. It looks as if the "Aye, Aye, Sirs" have a Treasure Island.

To Change the Subject:

Twenty Miles an Hour . . . . . By Margaret Williamson

Maybe I did not read in the morning paper that the traffic authorities had stipulated: 40 miles an hour on open highways, 25 in populated districts. I thought I did, but no one else seems to have encountered so stern an injunction. Anyhow it sounded rational in print; and so I determined to experiment. I proposed to drive mystelf to the office at a pace not to exceed 25 miles an hour. As yet it had not occurred to me that the thing was all but impossible. For every few minutes I would forget, then come to myself with a start only to discover that I was going at least 30. Finally I just gave it up. So far as my acquaintance extends, no one else has even tried it out.

That morning set me thinking back over early days of my motoring experience, long before I contemplated taking a place at the wheel. For instance, there was Mother's rule that our chauffeur should not exceed 20 miles an hour. That was fast enough, Mother said; and she saw that her law was obeyed. I remember how, even as long ago as that, a slight tremor crossed the usually inscrutable face of Fred who drove our Pierce-Arrow.

A Land 'Anchor'

Yes, Father had acted according to character when he bought the best car on the market and proceeded to use it until one could do nothing except give it away. So our first car was a Pierce-Arrow; an open touring-car, of course, high and stalwart and enormously heavy. How proud we were of it! Father used to go out to the stable which had lately turned garage, stoop down and look under the car to see if there was any dust visible. Or, at least, that is the family legend; and it might well be true, Father being always a perfectionist and never having owned a car.

That first summer we took the car—or did it take us?—to New Hamphire and then our real adventures began. For there are in that State a considerable number of steep hills to which our new car did not respond kindly. In fact, it developed the habit of faltering and then sliding backward which was not too popular in our family circle. However—Nobody today believes me when I explain this, yet it is perfectly true. That car had, slung somehow underneath, a stout iron rod with a sharp point on one end; and Fred could, by releasing the rod at precisely the correct instant, drop that point into the stony New Hampshire soil. Whereupon the car was held just where it had faltered. I remember the care with which Fred explained how, if a person failed to use the precise method and gesture necessary, he might easily overturn even that giant of a car. Modesty was not, perhaps, one of Fred's virtues. He bore out nobly his reputation for being a clever mechanic, in days when it needed a real mechanic to make a car go in the first place, and to keep it going in the second.

And It Worked

One memorable day that rod was used. We were out for a drive and, leaving the pale blue shimmer of lake at our backs, we turned confidently up the sharp grade of the Harrisville Road. The men caught at their caps and the women held their chiffon veils close, as the foliage reached out and brushed against us. Up we went until—all at once that mighty engine paused, wheezed, stopped. We were aghast! Too few adventures of the sort had accustomed us to the vicissitudes of motoring. We, too, stopped breathing. All of us except Fred who, boldly, gallantly, proudly, dropped that iron rod; and there we hung in space, half-way up the stony steepness of the Harrisville Road. Nowadays, when I speed along the lake road at the foot of that hill, I remember and smile a little.

But Mother was quite right. Twenty miles an hour was plenty fast enough. And possibly Mr. Goodwin is going to persuade us that it still is.

A Reporter Sees Yosemite: How Now, Little Man?

Lying under a fir tree near the park's tumbling falls and saying hello to a deer, our traveling reporter sees the state of the Nation in the encouraging perspective of enduring values.

Inside America
Seventeenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK—You are lying under an immense Douglas fir tree on a clump of bracken and near at hand a deer is wrinkling an inquisitive nose at you while all around in the canyon the granite walls rise up 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 feet, and across from you, tumbling over the cliff is the plume of Yosemite Falls — always changing, always the same, sending its soft thunder to you in the grass.

The deer's inquisitiveness gets the better of it, not because you are doing anything but because you lie still, which is 10 times more mysterious; and in a minute it touches its thin, tentative nose to your arm. Then an untoward move on your part releases it like a spring, and it has flowed smoothly over half a dozen intervening hummocks, as gracefully as water, before it looks back.

Automobilists with California license plates come and go in the roads behind you, and hikers setting out with knapsacks over the wilderness that belongs to the Nation and that is as big as the State of Rhode Island. But for you there is the scene of that fall coming down, in two leaps, 1,750 feet.

Look!

Where you are the rim of the fall is right against the skyline and it gives the impression that the spray is coming out of nowhere. At the edge of the cliff it has hollowed out a place like the lip of a pitcher, and you can see the arched back of the water up there, just before it makes the plunge. After the leap, it is not water any longer, nor is it spray exactly. It is hard to describe it, but the word is "leisureliness." It seems to hang in the air before it comes down like a portion of one of those smoke-screens you have seen at aeronautical exhibitions, dripping slowly out of the sky. The wind pushes it out from the canyon wall and you idly wonder if you fixed that leaky faucet before you left home, and then fall into the majesty of the setting without much caring whether you did or not.

The deer is feeding now. You are sorry about the bears. They have been obstreperous of late and the rangers have been taking them back into the mountains where they won't damage so many cars and people. But some of them are still around. One of them got into an old-fashioned car the other day, searching for food, and stepped on the horn. The story is that it made its exit right through the roof.

Think!

Here in Yosemite you can pause for a minute. You can think about all sorts of things. In a setting like this, problems fall into proportion. It is a mood, I imagine, that descends upon many of us in such spots. Nature is saying to you: "How now, Little Man?" You are told it took two distinct ice ages to scoop out this valley and leave El Capitan there, guarding the pass, a sheer 3,600-foot wall of stone. It took longer than the history of civilization to wear back an inch in that rock. Well, well, that's a long time! In view of that, you can probably spare half an hour's contemplation of what that civilization means.

First you think of immediate things. These western parks are a revelation to you. America has grown more intelligent about such matters, in some ways, in the gap between the Two World Wars. It has discovered out-of-doors. It has made some progress in turning from subduing a continent to enjoying a continent. The growth in the use of such parks, if you wanted to quote figures, shows an extraordinary increase. Yes, you decide, the country is getting more civilized; it is beginning to cut down on roadside billboards; it is thinking about ending the pollution of streams and rivers, so you and your children can fish and swim in them again the way the Indians did. In the large and expansive mood in which you have now brought yourself, you applaud these improvements complacently. Yes, people are finding at least a little dividend of leisure from all these machines which were supposed to be time-saving.

Then your thoughts go to more perplexing matters.

You wonder if the Nation has been worthy of this beauty. Have the people lived up to their continent? Well—there have been failures and faults in the Nation outside, to be sure. Government hasn't been what it should have been. Then again, wherever you have traveled you have seen incongruous evidences of the uneven distribution of goods, hovels next to mansions and slums overlooking luxury hotels. They are part of the picturesque side of the Nation, no doubt, but squalor is not always picturesque. Any account of "Inside America" in this historic summer of 1941 must mention the squatters' shacks, made of tin cans and plywood, on the wrong side of the railroad tracks. Economists say that these inequalities of opportunity and possession did as much as anything to bring on the 1929 slump, now overcome by hitching the Nation's wagon to the uncertain meteor of war. Not until these inequalities are reduced or ameliorated is peace likely to iron out the cycle of slumps and shortages.

Complaints

There are other, specific complaints. You have them, like everyone else. Everyone who has sat for a moment like this, in calm and beauty, must have thought how he would improve the world. Materialism is one enemy of America. You have recently been told of an instance of this: of a big university that was ejected from a football conference because its coach played ineligible players. The university kept the coach on for another year, even after this action was taken. What a shocking example for Youth, right in the halls of learning! How many American philosophers have pointed out this temptation to materialism in a new country; the desire to win, success at any cost, the get-rich-quick attitude!

You are a reporter, and you wonder if your own profession has always done its part. In some communities the newspapers seem to have lost touch with the man-in-the-street, the common man. You have been talking with editors and journalists all across the country. Frequently, the editor upstairs tells you of a bill that should pass, or a statesman who should be elected, while the casual young reporter on the police-court beat, who rarely goes into the editorial sanctum but keeps in touch with the masses, cynically comments that if so-and-so is to be elected the paper had better NOT indorse him. Why? Well—the electorate has the provoking habit of doing just the opposite. There is a perverse feeling abroad, says the young reporter, among the lower income groups—who have the votes—that the newspapers are not written solely in their interests, but must sometimes take other factors into consideration, being commercial institutions themselves. I wonder about this. It puzzles me. Could newspapers have had greater success, for example, in heading off recent strikes, particularly where workers put themselves in the indefensible position of defying the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, if they had had greater influence with the workers to start with—instead of having long since alienated them by lack of sympathy or by baiting their leaders?

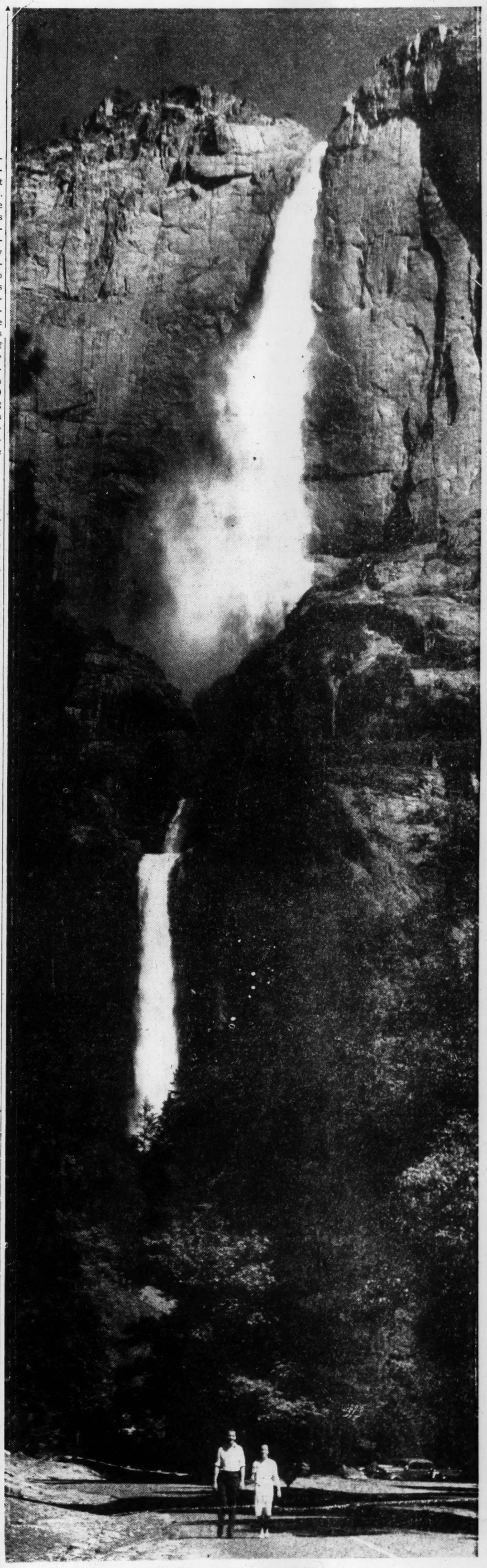
What Parks Are For

Meanwhile, Yosemite Falls plunges downward. Each man must make his own criticisms of his world, and no two of them will be alike. You lie back under the enormous Douglas fir and let the majesty of the setting soak in. Outside there are faults as you see them, it is true, but outside there is also the hope of Democracy. That is what national parks are for, maybe, to give people a quiet interval in which they can come closer to nature and reorient themselves.

A man goes by with a string of freshly caught fish. The stream through this valley is as clear as ice water. In other continents, men are fighting today because they belong to different races and creeds. Here all men may come together to enjoy themselves. In other nations, the great freedoms are being suppressed. In America they exist so completely that people forget them. You don't think of the air you breathe until it is gone.

And so you go your way, refreshed at last, with the mood of the Yosemite upon you. It places little things in proportion and big things in their right places, each to the individual's own need.

No hurrying reporter who professes to be telling the story of Inside America can refrain from making at least passing reference to the natural glory of the great Nation; a beauty that shines in waterfalls and mountains, and out of the eyes of men who know and cherish freedom.



"The Plume of Yosemite Falls . . .

After the leap it is not water any longer; nor is it spray exactly . . ."

Hollywood Letter — New Films — Stage News — Broadcasts

Sabu to Appear as Mowgli In Filmed 'Jungle Book'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

The Kipling stories, "The Jungle Book," which are being filmed by Zoltan Korda with Sabu as Mowgli, the wolf boy, will, like this director's two former pictures, "Drums" and "The Thief of Bagdad," be shot in color, a medium with which Mr. Korda now seems inescapably to have identified himself.

The picture is being made at Sherwood Forest, an oak-covered spot about 40 miles from Hollywood, which took its name from the fact that Douglas Fairbanks made the first "Thief of Bagdad" there.

The Korda unit has built a tent city on one side of the highway leading to Lake Sherwood and Hidden Valley, and a first-class Indian jungle on the other, replete with a river, bamboo trees, ferns, taro plants, elephant grass, water hyacinth, lotus, orchids, lilies, and vines of unknown name and origin. In a fenced 10-acre tract, it has let loose lions, tigers, leopards, monkeys, a water buffalo or two, a family of bears, and a large rubber crocodile.

* * *

The crocodile, naturally, gets most of the attention. The workmen around the set, which I visited recently, paid little or no attention to the animals, which are kept in their separate cages when not before the cameras; but they took great pride in pointing out that their own creation, the crocodile, could do just about everything but talk.

Star of the picture will be Sabu, who seems almost an inevitable choice. He was in both of Mr. Korda's former films, and is in other ways especially adapted to it. Opposite Sabu will be Patricia O'Rourke, who is said to have walked across the street from the high school she attends to knock on the studio doors and ask for the job when she read that the picture was to be made. As usual when a studio has a new player, the Korda people believe Miss O'Rourke is potential star material. Others in the small but select cast will be Jerome Cowan, Rosemary De Camp, John Qualen, Frank Puglia, and Ralph Byrd.

* * *

Sabu's Hollywood sojourn has been, up to now, more or less on the quiet side. After making several spectacular personal appearance tours about the country, and being made a good deal of in New York, he has settled down in Hollywood in a charming house where he lives with his brother and pursues his studies.

He drives his own car, and has recently acquired a new station wagon, with which he is at the moment a good deal taken. He speaks excellent English, freely colored with about the same amount and kind of slang used by the average 16-year-old American boy. But while he has accepted everything pertaining to American dress, and is reputedly one of the best dressed young actors in Hollywood, he continues to be seen everywhere in his attractive headdress, or turban.

His work with the animals in the "Jungle Book" story will not be doubled. He will handle the animals himself. Some weeks before the picture was to begin, I saw him at the Goebel Lion Farm in the San Fernando Valley, walking some fierce-looking Siberian wolves back and forth on a leash to get them used to him. Olga Celeste, who has trained a great many of the animals for motion picture work, and who will work in the Korda picture with her famous leopards, has initiated him into the mannerisms and peculiarities of some of the other animals, including lions and tigers.

The Lawrence Stallings script for the "Jungle Book" has introduced an old story-teller, a modern English girl, and some more or less dramatic material thought essential to the screen story; but enough of the authentic Kipling material will be there to make it recognizable to anyone familiar with the Mowgli tale. Everything has been done to make the production outstanding.

Coburn

Sabu on Location

The star of Alexander Korda's film based on Kipling's "Jungle Book" drives the final nail in the sign identifying the village that houses cast and crew.

CBS

Jessica Dragonette

Who will sing tomorrow on the "Saturday Night Serenade" program, CBS, except WABC.

Defense Programs Continue To Hold Radio Spotlight

The Week-End Dialer

Defense programs continue to hold the radio spotlight. Tonight, Harry Kellogg, old-time trouble-shooter at the Greenfield Tap and Die Company, Greenfield, Mass., will tell how he has turned his skill to the national defense effort. His plant has increased its production of special gauges for the Government by five-fold since the call for an "Arsenal of Democracy."

The "Proudly We Hail" program, on which he will appear, has had special defense reporters not only at this plant, but also at the Maine Steel Company, of South Portland, Maine, a factory which, in ordinary times, turns out snowplows and marine hardware.

Now, through the ingenuity of engineers and workers in building a powerful hydraulic press which couldn't be obtained in the regular market, the facilities of the plant have been thrown into producing "bits" and "chucks" for the United States Navy and Marine. All this activity will be described by Albert Warner, Washington news analyst.

On Saturday night, on the "Defense for America" program, there will be a description of the construction of the oil pipe line connecting Portland, Maine, and Montreal, Canada. Work on this line is on a 24-hour-a-day schedule, seven days a week, in an effort to complete the line before winter sets in.

On Monday, the "Spirit of '41" program will visit Fort Knox, Ky., where there will be a demonstration of the work of the First Armored Division, organized by Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. This is the nucleus of all United States armored divisions.

Tonight

Defense

Two well-known figures of the radio world will come to the microphone of "Proudly We Hail" tonight, to dramatize the part of individual men and women workers in the defense program over the Columbia network. The program will skip factory "front offices" and go right down to the workers at benches and on production lines to bring out the heroism of those who are building the "arsenal of democracy." A squad of Columbia's special defense reporters has been busy gathering material for the program, which is produced by Brewster Morgan. WABC-CBS, 8:30.

Talk Feature

Dr. C. J. L. Bates, former President of the University of Western Japan, will speak on "Japan's Dilemma." He will discuss the change in Japanese outlook and military activity during the last 15 years. Dr. Bates holds that many Japanese realize that no greater calamity could befall Japan than a complete victory of Germany under its present leaders. WABC-CBS, 10:30.

The first of eight programs on wild life conservation will be broadcast on the new "Trailside Adventures" series. This series replaces the program "Exploring Space," which returns to the CBS network on Oct. 17. The program will be under the direction of William H. Carr and John Saunders, Assistant Curator of Education at the American Museum of Natural History. WABC-CBS, 3:45 p. m.

Music

An interesting composition with an odd title will close the Columbia Concert Orchestra program. It's Dittersdorf's "Phineus and His Friends Turn Into Stone." Conductor Bernard Herrmann also has programmed the Handel overture to "Acis and Galatea" and the Concerto Grosso No. 3 in F by Alessandro Scarlatti. CBS, not WABC, 5:15. WABC only, 9:30.

Saturday

Defense

"Defense for America," radio's oldest weekly defense program, heard every Saturday over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company, has run smack into the Army—and bowed. The program will be a story of Oil Transportation and Pipe Lines, and it will replace a broadcast about sulphur mining and production along the Gulf of Mexico, which was to have originated from Port Sulphur, La. This program was canceled when the Army requisitioned all long-distance telephone circuits in the area during the Louisiana maneuvers. The replacing broadcast will include a description of the construction by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of the pipe line connecting Portland, Maine, and Montreal. NBC. 7.

Talk Feature

E. G. Holt, of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, guest speaker on "Columbia's Country Journal," will tell how agricultural relations between North and South America can be firmly cemented. Mr. Holt recently returned from a long stay in Brazil, during which he surveyed the agricultural situation in that country. He will compare methods on the two Americas in his radio talk, and also will tell how the war has affected the South American farmer. WABC-CBS. 12.

Music

Uruguay will send a neighborly message of good will to the United States as it joins the "Calling Pan America" parade of nations over the Columbia network. Native instrumental and vocal music will nighspot the program, which originates in Montevideo and is transmitted to the United States over the facilities of Radio Carve, affiliate of the CBS new Latin-American network in the Uruguayan Capital. At Columbia's headquarters in New York City, the entire program is recorded and then short-waved to Latin America over WCBX, international station. WABC-CBS. 8:30.

"Saturday Night Serenade" with songs by Jessica Dragonette, radio soprano, will be heard over the Columbia network. Gus Haenschen's Orchestra will provide the music, with vocals by Bill Perry, tenor, and the "Serenaders" chorus of 14 mixed voices. CBS, except WABC, 9:45.

Sunday

Defense

America's own Panzer unit, the First Armored Division, will put on a demonstration for the ears of the Nation when Columbia network's "Spirit of '41" visits Fort Knox, Ky. With Burgess Meredith and John Charles Daly at the microphone, the history of the development of the unit will be related and the division in action will be described as it roars through a series of maneuvers. This fastest moving unit in the Army is made up of tanks, reconnaissance cars, scout cars, combat cars, and motorcycles. Brewster Morgan produces "The Spirit of '41," with William Slocum in charge of the broadcasts from the field, and Guy Della-Cioppa directing the program from the studios. WABC-CBS. 4:30.

Talk Feature

Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, will speak over the Columbia network on "The World We Want to Live In." The talk will come from the Williams College Campus Theater, Williamstown, Mass. It is under the auspices of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, which is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The District Attorney will be introduced by Dr. James Baxter, 3d, President of Williams College, and host to the Institute of Human Relations. WABC-CBS. 7:15.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak on "Our Common Defense," over the Columbia network. She will talk in connection with the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. at Grand Rapids, Mich., and her address is under their auspices. WABC-CBS, 5:30.

Music

Alexander Cross will conduct the 45-piece orchestra on "The Pause That Refreshes On the Air program, while its permanent conductor, André Kostelanetz, vacations. Gladys Swarthout will be guest artist, singing two songs, Bizet's "Habañera," and the Viennese folk melody, "An Old Refrain." Albert Spalding will introduce the soloist and orchestra, in addition to playing Tchaikovsky's "Canzonetta." The orchestra will play Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers," Lemare's "Andantino," and a group of "Songs of Mexico." WABC-CBS. 8.

Frances Gayer, brilliant young soprano of the Philadelphia Opera Company, will make her second appearance on "Radio City Music Hall on the Air," when she appears as guest soloist over WJZ and affiliated stations of N. B. C.'s blue network. 12:30.

Maxine Sullivan, whose plaintive vocal chords have made her one of America's foremost popular singers, and Gordon Gifford, young baritone of concert and radio fame, will be guest artists on the Ford Summer Hour. CBS network. 9.

Monday

Talk Feature

Joseph C. Menendez, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, will speak on "Unity for Victory," over the Columbia network. His talk will come from Philadelphia, where he will speak before the forty-second national encampment of the veterans' organization. WABC-CBS, 11:15.

Touring Art Show in Uruguay

The exhibition of Contemporary North American Painting, previously shown in Buenos Aires, opened this week in Montevideo, Uruguay, under the auspices of Señor Don Raul Montero Bustamante, President of the Comision Nacional de Bellas Artes. The exhibition will remain in Montevideo through September, and then will go to Rio de Janeiro for a month beginning Oct. 20.

This collection of paintings is one of three exhibitions of contemporary North American art recently sent on tour to Central and South America by a committee of five North American museums in collaboration with the committee on art of the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. The five museums represented are The Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art.

In Buenos Aires, the exhibition was on view from July 3 to Aug 1 at the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes. It was formally opened by Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, Acting President of the Argentine Republic and by S. Pinckney Tuck, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy. The inaugural address was made by Senator Antonio Santamarina, President of the National Commission of Fine Arts and during the exhibition, lectures were given by Dr. Cupertino del Campo, President of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norteamericano and René d'Harnoncourt of the Department of the Interior of the United States. The arrangements for the exhibition in Buenos Aires were undertaken by Augusto da Rocha, secretary of the National Museum of Fine Arts.

* * *

The second of the exhibitions of contemporary North American paintings opened in Bogota, Colombia, July 18, as a part of the official program of Los Festejos Patrios under the auspices of the President of the Republic, Eduardo Santos, the Minister of Cultural Extension and Fine Arts, Dr. Dario Achury Valenzuela, and the Minister of National Education. Addresses were made by Gustavo Santos in the name of the Governmen and Ambassador Spruille Braden for the United States. Senorita Dona Teresa Cuervo Borda, director of Museums and Exhibitions for Colombia, was in charge of the exhibition, which was held in the Biblioteca Nacional. When the exhibition closes it will be sent to Caracas, Venezuela, for a month, opening Sept. 20, and will also be shown in Havana, Cuba, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

* * *

The third group of paintings, which will be seen in Santiago, Chile, Lima, Peru, and Quito, Ecuador, was first shown in Mexico City, where it opened on June 11 in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. The Mexican press reported that the opening was a brilliant success, attended by over 1,000 guests, including members of government departments, the diplomatic corps, Mexican writers and artists and American and English residents.

The inaugural address was made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ezequiel Padilla. Senor Lic. Xavier Icaza, Director de Educacion Extraescolar y Estetica de la S. E. P., was president of the organizing committee. The honorary committee was composed of Sr. Lic. Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Josephus Daniels, Ambassador of the United States; Sr. Lic. Luis Sanches Ponton, Secretary of Public Education; George P. Shaw, Consul General of the United States, and Sr. Eduardo Villasenor, Director General of the Bank of Mexico.

The exhibitions are being sent on tour by the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

'Bad Men of Missouri'

Two lively melodramatic films are on the news bills being offered simultaneously at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. The feature picture, "Bad Men of Missouri," is a Warner Brothers tribute to the Younger Brothers, bandits, who, according to this version, did a great deal of good in helping farmers who were beset by land-grabbers operating under the supposed protection of the law, which they were themselves evading. For the sake of a good story of its sort the Robin Hood formula may be accepted once more.

The direction by Ray Enright wastes no time over incidents that don't count, and pares down the talk to the essential brief explanations in favor of giving the footage to almost unbroken action. Dennis Morgan, Wayne Morris, and Arthur Kennedy make a natural and likable trio of brothers, and Jane Wyman sustains the feminine interest with a good sense of character. Victor Jory, Walter Catlett, Roscoe Ates, and others of a capable cast devote themselves to the telling of the story with good general results.

The companion picture is "Forced Landing," with Richard Arlen as the lead in a humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fun and romance are the chief interests of bandits and soldiers alike.

Stage Notes

The new Cole Porter-Herbert and Dorothy Fields musical, "Let's Face It," produced by Vinton Freedley, will be tried out in Boston, at an unspecified theater, for two weeks beginning Oct. 13. Edgar McGregor will stage the piece, which stars Danny Kaye, late of "Panama Hattie."

* * *

Kelly to Stage Dances

Gene Kelly, star of "Pal Joey," will stage the dances for "Best Foot Forward," George Abbott's new musical featuring Rosemary Lane. Mr. Kelly replaces John Lonergan, temporarily incapacitated.

* * *

Lila Lee Signed

John Golden has added Lila Lee to the "Claudia" company which will open in Syracuse Sept. 13 and in Chicago Sept. 15. Others in the road company are Phyllis Baxter, Reed Brown, Jr., and Beverly Bayne.

Jesse L. Lasky, the veteran Hollywood producer who brought "Sergeant York" to the screen in collaboration with Hal B. Wallis and Warner Bros., has signed a long-term contract to produce pictures exclusively for Warner Bros. release. The producer's forthcoming films include "The Adventures of Mark Twain" and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court." Production of the first of these will begin within a week or two.

Plays on Summer Stages

Plays and players in prospect for the coming week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Brattle Hall, Ruth Chatterton in "Sorrow for Angels," by George D. Batson (new).

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "Tonight at 8:30," Wednesday (last week).

Cohasset—South Shore Players in a new musical revue by Charles Gaynor, "Lend Me an Ear," starring Sheila Barrett. Mats. Wednesday, Friday, Saturday (last week).

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Mary Boland in "Meet the Wife."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom, "The Vinegar Tree."

Framingham—Village Hall Players in "Private Lives" (last week).

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, "The King's Maid," by Ferenc Molnar (new).

Holyoke—Valley Players in "The Milky Way."

Marblehead—North Shore Players present Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover" (last week).

Provincetown—Artists Theater, "Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl (new) (last week).

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Florence Reed in "Ladies in Retirement" (last week).

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse, Ann Corio in "The Barker."

Westboro—Red Barn Theater, "Holiday."

Maine

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Elsa Maxwell in "Our Betters."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players in "The Philadelphia Story."

Woodstock—Weston Playhouse, in "Her Master's Voice," Tuesday.

New Hampshire

The Barnstormers — "Charley's Aunt," Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Maine, Wednesday and Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Bridgewater—New London Players in "The Young in Heart" (Monday only).

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (last week).

New London — New London Players in "The Streets of New York," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players in "Murder in the Red Barn," Wednesday.

Rye Beach—Farragut Playhouse, "Flight to the West," Tuesday.

Whitefield—The Forty-Niners in "Out of the Frying Pan," Tuesday (last week).

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "Tovarich," Friday.

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater, "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (last week).

Connecticut

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater in "Hope," Tuesday.

New Milford—Theater in the Dale: "Timbalu," by Elizabeth Miele (new), Monday and Tuesday; "No Time for Comedy," Wednesday through Saturday.

Suffield—Band Box Players in "My Dear Children," Tuesday (last week).

New York

Bridgeport — Bridgeport Playhouse, "That Ferguson Family," Wednesday (last week).

Skaneateles—Skaneateles Summer Theater, "As Husbands Go," Tuesday (last week).

Woodstock — Woodstock Playhouse, "White Pony," by Marian Lloyd, Thursday.

New Jersey

Cape May—Cape Theater, "First Lady," Tuesday.

Maplewood — Maplewood Theater, Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler in "Golden Boy."

Maryland

Ellicott City—Hilltop Theater, "It's All Done with Memos" (last week).

Virginia

Abingdon — Barter Theater, Drama Festival: Monday, "The Philadelphia Story"; Tuesday, "The Male Animal"; Wednesday, "Night Must Fall"; Thursday and Friday, "The Farmer Takes a Wife"; Saturday, "Jorislund."

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter

"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart, Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "The Lady Vanishes," Margaret Lockwood. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—

"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m.- 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Keith Memorial—

"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr., 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—

"Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—

"Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10.55a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—

"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—

"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—

"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—

"Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:25, 10:35. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:1, 7:25, 9:35.

Scollay—

"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

South Station Theater—

"Used Car Racketeers," "Information Please," "Training Parachute Troops," travel: India, Nevada; Donald Duke, Elsa Maxwell, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—

"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:0, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—

"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—

"U. S. Parachute Troops." "Memories of Europe." "Elsa Maxwell Comedy." "Birthplace of America," "Mexico's Social Revolution," cartoon and 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—

"The Officer and the Lady." 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor," Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:39, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—

"The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown—

"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Bette Field. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Bette Field. "The Get-Away," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. "Federal Fugitives," Neil Hamilton and Doris Day. 2. Evenings 5-11.

Braintree — Braintree: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "West Point Widow." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50, 5:11, 8:14. "Big Store," Marx Bros., 3:49, 6:52, 9:55.

Cleveland: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," Harry Carey, John Wayne and Bette Field. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 7:45.

University: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Hit the Road." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:40, 9:40. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bowery Blitzkrieg." 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:57, 8:18.

Park: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Doomed Caravan." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "I'll Wait for You," R. Sterling. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "In Little Old New York," Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. "Emergency Landing." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and V. Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "Hit the Road," Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes and John Howard. "South of Panama." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Blondie Goes Latin," 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 1:55, 7:40. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. 3:30, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 2:51, 6:21, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Met in Bombay," Rosalind Russell and Peter Lorre. 3:20, 9:20. "West Point Widow." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Three Sons O' Guns," Wayne Morris and Irene Rich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "For Beauty's Sake." Joan Davis and Ned Sparks. "Murder by Invitation."

Strand: "The Reluctant Dragon." "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Francis Dee. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.

Central: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Paper Bullets." "Border Legion." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino. "Under Age." 2. Continuos from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Black Cat." Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2:09, 8:09. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 9:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbe. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Lady from Cheyenne." Robert Preston and Loretta Young. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Play Girl." Kay Francis. "Jennie." Gilmore Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:43, 8:13. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:18, 6:40, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO
HOLD THAT GHOST
The ANDREWS SISTERS
 Richard DAVIS • Mischa AUER
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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

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Women in England are taking up many new occupations these wartime days, in order to release the men for more serious duties. Left—When war came, boot-repairer Stringer, who carried on a flourishing one-man business, became Private Stringer. When he came home on leave, he found his wife busy at the bench, where she has carried on his business, repairing from 40 to 60 pairs of boots and shoes each week. Center—Hard at work behind a harrow, this young woman helps to prepare the soil for the next sowing. All over Great Britain members of the Women's Land Army are putting their shoulders to the wheel to assist in producing the maximum output on the farms on which they work. Right—This modern "milkman" apparently enjoys making her rounds.

British Women 'Go to It' In Men's Jobs

By Christmas of this year, all women in Britain under 30 years of age must be able to show that they are engaged in work assisting the national war effort. This notice was recently given by Mr. Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, in announcing Britain's new plan for conscripting women for war service.

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A girl's clear voice calls above the din of a great London terminus: "The 12.5 p. m. for Barrow in Furness is leaving from Platform 14. Change at Crewe for Liverpool or Manchester." It is a confident, cheerful voice, although a disembodied one, for the announcement is being megaphoned throughout the station. A short time ago it would have been a man who spoke, but now he has gone off to one of the services and a woman has taken his place. Her voice is symbolic of the rapidly growing war effort of Britain's women.

The great civilian army of women workers is essential to the prosecution of the war, and by registration women recruits are being called up for war work in exactly the same way as men are being called up for the fighting services.

Conductors and Porters

There have been women bus conductors and railway porters since last Christmas. The railways have also enrolled women as ticket collectors, booking clerks, dining-car attendants, train cleaners, and van girls—often the wives of the van drivers. Girl porters run the electric platform trucks, and one railway is training women to operate signals. The Post Office has women postmen, sorters, postal van drivers, and telephone engineers. Girls deliver the milk, the washing, the bread, and even the coal. Outside The Christian Science Monitor Bureau recently a young girl was seen working on a cart as a coal heaver's mate.

One London Borough Council is trying out women at pick and shovel work on debris clearing. Many women have become window cleaners and some drive taxis. There are women cinema operators, and women keepers in zoos. On the land, women have been organized since the beginning of the war in the Women's Land Army, which was also in being in the previous war. They do every variety of work from plowing to forestry.

All Types Included

Above all, there are the women in the armament industry, without whose work the skill and gallantry of the fighting men would be of no avail. In overalls and boiler suits they bend to strange tasks, hard tasks, dealing with fire and metal and high explosives amid the roar and clatter of machinery. Behind them new recruits are preparing themselves in training centers throughout the country.

All types of women, from actresses and artists to office cleaners, are going into new jobs created by the war. Some are naturally better qualified for one job than for another. Waitresses, who have been used to standing, dealing with the public, and adding up bills, are said to make the best bus conductors. Dressmakers, who know how to measure and use their hands, are expected to do well at certain types of engineering.

A Station Master on a London terminus, in charge of a large number of women porters, has volunteered the information that the women under him are better educated than those who did war work between 1914 and 1918. An official of the London Passenger Transport Board is of the same opinion, adding that women bus conductors today are just as efficient as men.

Women engineers on armament making are winning high praise for their hard work and adaptability, in spite of the initial prejudice, common among both men workers and employers, that women in workshops can only do repetitive work. The new woman engineer has, naturally, had less training than the skilled prewar man, and cannot therefore be expected to possess his all-round knowledge of the industry, but this does not mean that she may not be equally skilled at the particular job on which she has concentrated. Men engineers in general go through a five years' apprenticeship, while the new woman worker comes into the industry after an eight to sixteen weeks' course at a training center or at some works. Women, however, are already carrying out complicated processes, and are likely to go on to more and more difficult work.

The Public Likes Them

On public transport duty, women appear to have no difficulty in maintaining their authority. The public likes them, and willingly accepts their orders without question. Even during the rush hour in an Underground station, the girl who tells the passengers to stand back while she signals the full train out does so with complete command of the situation. The women porters on the railways are very willing to give any assistance required, and more ready than men to help each other when it comes to moving heavy packages. During a night blitz they work on cheerfully—though stations are obvious objectives—using oil lamps when the electricity fails. "We shall feel better, though," said one of them, "when we get our steel hats."

Few Idle Women Left

By agreements covering certain industries, such as engineering and transport, women who replace men and do the same work get equal wages as soon as they are fully qualified. This covers temporary war workers, and has not yet affected the normal employments in which women are paid less than men. The arrangement has been come to chiefly for the sake of the men who will eventually return, and who naturally want to guard against being undercut by cheaper women's labor after the war. The time of probation for women, during which they work at lower rates than men, varies according to the skill required. With bus conductors it is 12 weeks, and with engineers at least 32 weeks. In all their new jobs women do not get, nor do they ask for, any special privileges. They say that if they are to be paid a man's wage, they must work under the same conditions. Where the work involves physical effort they are naturally slower than men, but even here mutual help and increasing knowledge of the easiest way to do the job helps a great deal.

Many women, of course, have not had to learn new work in order to take part in the war effort—the typist and the cook are necessary as well as the engineer—but they have had to face a change of employment. The registration of women for war work aims first of all at getting everybody into the right job.

Their Country Needs Them

In labor exchanges the girls are interviewed in rooms hung with flags and with posters such as, "Your King and Country Need You. Go To It." The interviewers are women accustomed to handling girls, and they persuade and explain rather than issue ultimatums. Girls from the poorest, and often the most bombed districts are frequently those most opposed to taking up work in another town. They do not want to leave their friends, and they want to be on the spot to help their families. When one or two make the plunge, however, others are ready to follow their example.

The Government has a welfare organization to lodge and look after the girls when they leave home, and during the time they are at the training centers they receive pay. Women with children are not called upon to work, though many want to. In order to meet this situation, a Government scheme is being organized to care for the children while their mothers are helping to fight the battle of production.

A Meal in a Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is my favorite recipe for Swiss Steak. It's a meal in a dish.

Swiss Steak

2 pounds round steak
Flour
Salt
Pepper
3 tablespoons fat
2 medium onions
Small clove of garlic, if desired
½ cup chili sauce
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 can tomatoes
2 bay leaves
1 No. 1 can peas, or 1 cup fresh peas
4 carrots
4 potatoes, diced

Pound meat with edge of plate. Dredge with seasoned flour, and pound in flour—shaking off the excess. Brown meat in heavy skillet or Dutch oven. Add sliced onions and garlic very finely chopped, and continue browning. (Or just rub meat with garlic before browning.) Add chili sauce, Worcestershire sauce, tomatoes and bay leaves. Cover closely and simmer about 1 hour. Add vegetables and continue cooking 30 to 40 minutes longer. Serve on hot platter with vegetables. Potatoes may be omitted and the meat served with mashed potatoes or cooked noodles. If the gravy is too thick for your taste, add sufficient boiling water to bring it to the desired consistency. One teaspoon of gravy aid is a good addition.

Ruth Miller

Newly Designed Work Clothes for Women To Be Shown at the White House

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Work clothes that women won't be ashamed of are about to go on the market, thanks to Miss Clarice Scott, clothing expert of the Bureau of Home Economics, who has had firsthand experience at ducking in the back door of a farmhouse when company comes.

Miss Scott began her experiments for the forgotten women of the style world in order to further the use of cotton on the farm. But, coincident with the release of her designs, she found that they aroused considerable interest among women called upon to do heavy defense jobs.

Next week, at the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt, she is scheduled to stage a showing of her work clothes at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference. Hers will be the first real style show the venerable mansion has ever seen.

Back on the 500-acre farm at Scottland, Illinois, where she grew up, Miss Scott milked cows and did all sorts of heavy work that usually falls to farm women. "I enjoyed it, but we never did have exactly the right kind of clothes suitable for the job," she recalls. "When company came, we always felt we had to slip in the back door and change before they saw us. Likely as not we'd have on one of the men's old jackets or a washed-out dress."

From the farm Miss Scott went on to Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, then she taught home economics near Des Moines, Iowa, and later went to Iowa State University to take a master's degree in clothing. After a year and a half more of teaching she came to Washington to become a clothing specialist for the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

Her first research here was in the field of self-help clothing for children. Those were the days when experts in child care were stressing self-reliance at an early age. Miss Scott helped them along with garments with few buttons and easy fastenings.

Then the cotton surplus began to roll in the South. Miss Scott was one of the Bureau experts charged with the job of reducing it by encouraging new uses for cotton cloth.

Designed for Farm Women

"We started with new types of clothes for farm women," she says. "Then along came defense, and our research fitted in beautifully, though there is still a lot that can be done along this line if we are allowed to cover the industrial line fully. We should like to go into factories and watch the women performing actual jobs before we claim to be designing specifically for defense jobs.

Fullness where it is needed for easy bending, snugness where it will keep flowing skirts or pants legs out of trouble, color that will cheer the wearer and still not show the dirt—these are the basic considerations of Miss Scott's designs.

Some women, she recognizes, have a dislike for pants or else aren't built to wear them gracefully, so she has divided her attention between skirts, slacks, and compromise culottes. Instead of drab denims she has sought out new kinds of cotton cloth that have the same wearing and water-repellent qualities but that come in dusty tones of blue, green, and rose. For bright touches she has used colored snaps and zippers. Unbuttoning for easy ironing is a feature of most of her models.

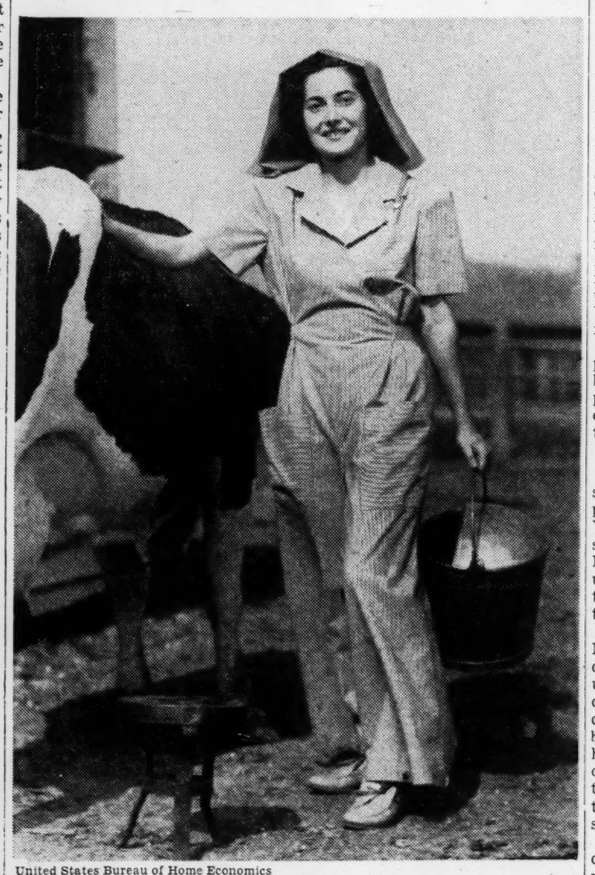
Miss Scott cannot distribute her patterns. The Department is forbidden to compete with commercial pattern manufacturers, but her designs are free for them to add to their regular stock if they desire.

One-Piece Coverette

One company has already snapped up her design for a simple one-piece seersucker coverette. You step into it, pull it up, tie the sash end, and are ready for work. For working in the garden or going up and down stairs or ladders, the legs of the skirt can be buttoned up around the ankles.

Another pattern company told Miss Scott they could not use her designs because they were "too unusual." "I really took that as a compliment," she says. Several clothing manufacturers, mail order houses, and aviation companies have also shown interest in the designs, indicating a probability that they will find their way into the ready-made clothing field shortly.

She has no pattern ready for cold-weather clothes yet, but she is now working at the Department's Beltsville, Maryland, laboratory on a protective coat that can be worn with dresses, or in below-zero weather, with a new type of shaped leggings.



United States Bureau of Home Economics

This is the new one-piece coverette for farm wear designed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A simple, quick-to-put-on suit for indoor or outdoor wear, it is cut full for freedom of action. The legs can be buttoned around the ankles for working in the garden or going up and down stairs and ladders. Cotton seersucker is the material suggested for this garment.

Serve Lemon With Vegetables

Lemon is a seasoning for vegetables that should not be overlooked. A dish of juice-providing lemon quarters is as important a table accompaniment for these foods, as the salt and pepper shakers. Lemon juice has a quality that "points up" the flavor of vegetables. With canned vegetables, lemon juice is even more important to add the quality of freshness.

A Woman Chats With Her Many Bird Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hens," someone has said, "are the most conversational of all creatures." Had it not been that I came one day upon my father sitting on an old wooden bench in the shade of his great maple tree conversing with Mildred, a dainty little hen, I might never have given this statement serious attention.

This shiny feathered creature at father's side looked at him expectantly while he glanced down at her with mingled amusement and gentleness.

As I edged unnoticed into a near-by clump of shrubbery I heard father ask, "Well, Mildred, do you want your dinner?"

An eager kaka-kaka—k-ka-ka-ka! was the response.

"All right," replied father, "sing and you may have it."

Mildred, without hesitation, loudly broke forth.

"Fine! fine!" exclaimed father and just as I was about to emerge from my screen he pointed to the shallow patch pocket on his old palm beach coat with, "Here, Mildred, my lass, you will find your corn dinner in the usual place. Help yourself." Which Mildred did in energetic hen fashion.

As a result of this incident, I developed an ever-widening circle of bird friends, gained a better understanding of their habits and language, and actually enjoyed a number of chats with them.

Mrs. Robin Comes to Chat

One day while spading in my tiny garden the overturned soil uncovered many nice fat worms. I had not worked long when Mrs. Robin flew across and landed about 14 inches from my feet.

When I greeted her with a "How-do-you-do?" she was swallowing a worm at least six inches long. As the last portion of it was about to disappear she looked up at me in a friendly manner and made a slight sound.

But she lost no time in catching another worm. With her sharp beak she cut the worm into short lengths for her brood and held them crosswise in her mouth until there was room for no more.

I praised her for her efficiency. She looked at me again, but instead of opening her beak and permitting the precious bits to fall she merely answered with a polite throaty sound. Later, however, she found time, between satisfying her personal hunger and the needs of her brood, for a chat.

I enjoyed another bird conversation on a pier jutting into Tampa Bay at St. Petersburg. A seagull lighted on the railing not more than an arm's length from me. Doubtless she was a "conversational hen" among her kind for, looking straight at me, she spoke. In similar tone I returned her greeting. Again she spoke and, not turning once from each other, we cheerfully chatted until a man coming along broke the spell and Madam Gull took flight.

Fairly early one morning I was startled by the distress cry of a young bird. My neighbors, the brown thrushes!

Hurriedly I picked up the roomy wire cage which I use for injured or baby birds who need rescue.

I took the injured birdling gently in my hand and held it quietly until it was sufficiently comforted not to fear and then placed it in the cage which I hung on a branch.

Dickie thrived on juicy fruits and insects, regularly brought to him by his parents, and on the fresh water I daily supplied. When he was able to care for himself, I opened the door of the cage, leaving him free to go where he liked. Instead, however, of going with his kind, he followed me into the house and there, like a pet chicken, moved happily among the members of the household.

Whenever I called, "Come here, Dickie," he immediately obeyed; and perched on my hand, shoulder, or head, making low sounds of delight, not unlike the manner of human infants. Our chats, I am sure, gave us mutual pleasure. Dickie was one of the most lovable of pets.

Cardinals Come Early

Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal and their successive families feed from a marble plate near our back door. They prefer breakfasting early, and now and then in cardinal language, if the table has not been laid, I hear excited complaint.

Almost equally excited I duck into my house gown and hurry out with sunflower, watermelon, squash, or cantaloupe seed and, though only a moment before the cardinals have sharply reminded me of neglect, they now, in gentle satisfied chirps, express their thanks.

Under our friendly oak tree other visitors come and go—bluejays, sparrows, businesslike flickers, robins, warblers, dainty hummingbirds, woodpeckers and lovely thrushes, all of them welcome. But the cardinals are always on hand. With them I never weary of chatting.

Alice Black

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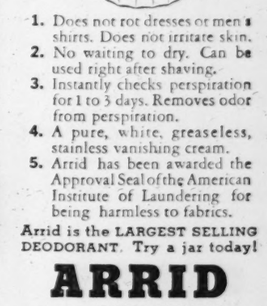

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Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Playing With Mrs. Cooke Benefits Coast Girl—Reds' Star Fond of Local Park

Filling Miss Marble's Shoes Is Thrill for Miss Osborne

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What does it feel like to step into Alice Marble's shoes? Just ask Margaret Osborne, the San Francisco Cinderella Girl of tennis and she's right ready with the answer.

"Why, they're a trifle big, and I slip around in them quite a lot," she laughed yesterday afternoon as she rested on the porch of the Longwood Cricket Club, "but I love it just the same."

Margaret—Ozzie as she is known to her partner, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, and her host of friends—is the attractive girl with the ready smile who is now filling one of the spots left vacant when Alice left the amateur circle for the professional. She is now in the process of trying to help Sarah defend the national doubles tennis title in this 60th annual meeting.

Quite an Assignment

"I know it's quite an assignment," she continued, getting serious for a moment, "but I don't know when I've had so much fun in tournament tennis since I started 11 years ago." That almost made Margaret a veteran until it was discovered that she began playing the game when she was only 12.

"You know," she continued, "this playing with Sarah has made a tremendous difference in my game. Up until this summer I had never gone beyond the quarter-finals in any major tournament, and look what happened at Essex."

Yes, just look. She started out with no advance notice and proceeded to bowl over such standout stars as Helen Jacobs, Mary Arnold, and Valerie Scott, and then took the final from Helen Bernhard of New York. That was her first big win, and she was as tickled with it as a girl with her first doll.

Happy Over Showing

But more than that, she is happy over her showing in the various doubles events on the summer schedule. She and Sarah started out by winning the eastern clay court championship at Jackson Heights, and then added the Middle States title. From there the two went on to victories at Seabright, Easthampton, and Rye, and they probably would have won again at Essex last week if Sarah had competed instead of taking a week off to rest.

"I have a confidence now that I never believed possible before," she declared. "I am confident of Sarah, and that has seemed to breed a confidence in myself." And although she did not voice it, it was apparent that she was confident of the outcome in this present tournament, and more than hopeful of her own showing in the national singles at Forest Hills next month.

Different Partners

In the past four tournaments at Longwood in which she has appeared, Margaret has played with different partners including Pauline Betz and Jane Stanton. She was undecided whom to play with this year until she got a letter one day last winter. In two seconds she knew who her partner would be.

"Sarah wrote me from Florida," she explained, "asking me to be her partner. I was completely surprised, dumbfounded, and pleased, but not so much so that I could not get a reply off in the return mail. I wrote yes so fast Sarah had trouble making it out on the stationery.

"I guess Sarah thought of me as a partner because during the winter she had taken some lessons from Tom Stowe, who formerly taught her husband, Elwood Cooke. I had also taken from him, and probably our pairing together came out of that."

To date it appears as though Sarah had made a fortunate choice. Besides pairing well together on the tennis court, they are good friends off the playing area. Right now they seem a cinch to capture the national doubles title, for in two matches—four sets—they have dropped only two games.

Whatever happens, however, one thing is certain. Ozzie will never change. Her successes so far have not affected her one bit, and future triumphs will hardly do any differently. She is still likeable, pleasant, and unaffected, and on all sides is the hope that 12 o'clock never strikes for this Cinderella of 1941.

* * *

In their first match Miss Osborne and Mrs. Cooke defeated Pat Canning and Dorothy Wightman 6—1, 6—1, and yesterday they trounced Margaret Jesse and Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs 6—0, 6—0. Today they meet the women's division's smallest entry, Pearl Harland and Shirley Catton, in the upper-half semifinal.

* * *

There is a strong possibility that Jack Kramer may not go back to Rollins College next month. Jack refused to divulge why, but it is not because he did not like his sojourn in Florida last year. "Just say the draft is going to get me," he hedged. The only trouble with that answer is that Jack is too young even to register for selective service.

* * *

The bottom half of the draw in the men's division was due to be contested in quarter-final matches today. This saw Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, seeded No. 2, meeting Frank Kovacs and Bill Crosby, and Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin, No. 3, meeting Bitsy Grant and Russ Bobbitt, heroes of the 102-game marathon struggle Wednesday.

Tennis could stand a few more personalities like that of Eddie Alloo of Berkeley, Calif. In his match with Billy Talbert against Kramer and Schroeder yesterday, a smash by Kramer was out by a scant margin just out of reach of Alloo. It was so close to the line that it could have been called either way and the gallery would have been none the wiser. Eddie, however, knew it was out, and he looked for a decision from the line judge. He stood on tiptoe, waiting, and when the judge called, "Out!," Eddie swept off his cap and made him a bow in the very best D'Artagnan manner. The gallery loved it.

* * *

In the fourth annual table tennis tournament held in the Crystal Ball Room at Hotel Puritan last night, Bobby Riggs won the men's title and Pauline Betz the women's. Bobby beat his doubles partner, Gene Mako, in the final 15-21, 21-18, 18-21, 21-12, 22-20. Pauline beat Margaret Osborne in the women's final, 21-14, 14-21, 21-17. Approximately 300 persons attended the affair with proceeds being given to the U. S. O.

The Way of a Movie Star With Tennis Maids

By a Staff Photographer

The Sought-After Become the Seekers

It mattered not that Paul Lukas of Hollywood dropped his opening match in the national doubles at Longwood yesterday. He still proved an attraction to tennis stars who are attractions in their own right. Here Lukas is shown leaving the court surrounded by (left to right) Margaret Jesse of Sacramento, Calif., and Pauline Betz, Jane Stanton, and Barbara Bradley, all of Los Angeles.

Eddie Joost Looks Like Slugger at Braves Field

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the reasons why the Cincinnati Reds are flying along in third place, still confident of overtaking the Dodgers and Cardinals in the National League flag race, is the shortstop play of Eddie Joost. When Bill McKechnie traded Billy Meyers to the Cubs and handed the shortfield job to Joost, there was a suspicion that Eddie could not stand up under the pressure of a full 154-game schedule.

However, the Reds to date have played 114 games and Joost has been in every one of them. His fielding has been steady and his batting timely, if not robust. It is no fault of his that the Cincinnati club this morning trailed the leaders by 9½ contests.

Hits at Allston

Here in Boston, the Californian looks like the greatest shortstop in the league, both at bat and in the field. He hits our pitchers as if he owned them. Early today, the Reds had played nine games at Braves Field this season and Joost had connected at least once in all except one. In 36 official tries he had 15 safeties for a fine .417 average.

Eddie was the offensive star in the series opener yesterday, getting three singles and a double, scoring four times and stealing a base. Every time you looked up he was on base. He singled to left in the first inning, pushed a one-baser through the infield in the third, doubled to center in the fourth and almost knocked Sibby Sisti down with a single in the sixth. Manny Salvo finally got him out on a called third strike in the eighth.

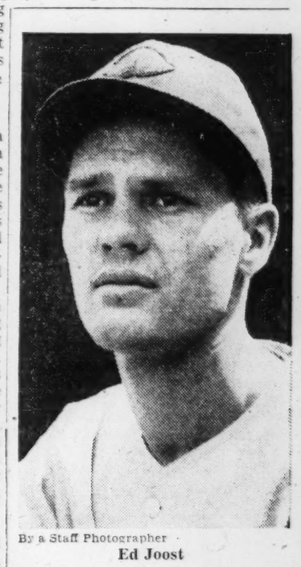
Walters Wins

As Joost went into the second game of the series this afternoon, his batting average for the season was a fair .263, with 106 base hits in 403 times up. But Casey Stengel's pitchers can hardly afford to relax when Eddie walks up with a bat in his hands. Not with that .417 Braves Field figure.

Bucky Walters, who registered his sixteenth victory in the series opener, looked ineffective at times, but only because the Reds had given him a 7-0 lead by the end of the fourth. The classy right-hander wisely eased up in the late innings and to the baseball man, gave a good exhibition of pacing himself. Even though he got off to a bad start this spring, handicapped by weak team batting, he should reach the 20-win level for the third year in a row.

Pirates Next

Tomorrow marks Cincinnati's final 1941 appearance here and it will be Ladies' Day. The Pittsburgh Pirates come in for a double-header on Sunday—the start of a four-game series which extends through Tuesday. The Buccaneers are playing the Giants today and tomorrow.



By a Staff Photographer
Ed Joost

After two unsuccessful tries, Dick Newsome finally bagged his fourteenth victory. At Chicago he beat the White Sox, 8-5, and broke their winning streak at nine games. Mike Ryba came in with two out in the ninth and retired the last batter. It was Newsome's sixth triumph over the Chisox this year. Jimmy Dykes will probably try to buy him during the winter.

The Chicago opener saw the return of Dom Di Maggio to center field for the first time since Aug. 13 at Philadelphia. However, he went up five times without connecting.

Amateur Champion Says Army Should Sponsor Soldier Golf

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22 (AP)—Amateur champion Dick Chapman would like to have Uncle Sam's soldiers swinging golf clubs as well as carrying rifles.

The sturdy Army Athletic Officer, gunning for his second-straight national amateur golf title, suggests golf could play an important part in boosting the morale of the soldier boys.

The New York socialite, here on a 15-day furlough from Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., to take on all challengers in the amateur tournament starting Monday, would like to see:

Red Cross Series

1. A series of Red Cross golf exhibitions with prominent golfers now in the Army participating.
2. Inter-camp golf matches.
3. Matches between the Army camps and the townspeople.

"I believe that the program would attract tremendous interest and be a big help in building Army morale," says the young officer.

Chapman said the Red Cross could get Ed (Porky) Oliver, Frank Strafaci, Charley Yates and others from the Army ranks for the Red Cross exhibitions.

Yates Agrees

Yates, former British amateur champion and an Army private from Atlanta entered in the tournament here, thinks Chapman's ideas as "great stuff."

Chapman, discussing his own golf game, declared:

"It's different psychology when you are champion. You're trying to figure out who may beat you instead of concentrating on whom you will have to beat."

Dick hasn't played much golf this summer and is working overtime under his professional, Leo Walper of Washington in practice rounds at the Field Club.

Goodman Plays Well

While Chapman devoted long sessions to getting his game on edge yesterday, Johnny Goodman, the stocky Omaha favorite, and Bruce McCormick, the Los Angeles fireman who took the national public links crown in 1937, the same year Johnny won the amateur title and Ben Chapman, a local hopeful, turned in 70's, two under par.

The 70's were the lowest figures reported for practice rounds this week, and indicated Johnny and friend Bruce would be very tough customers when the field of 150 players starts qualifying play Monday.

Coulson and Mates Warm-Up For National Junior Races

Defending Champion Bobby Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club mates have been given a good warm-up for the National Junior championship which opens off Marblehead Monday.

During the past three days Coulson and several other crews, this time representing the Pleon Yacht Club, junior 'Head organization, walked off with the series with the Seawanhaka Yacht Club from Long Island Sound, three races to one.

The racing was especially keen throughout the series; but the windward work of young Coulson was head and shoulders over all the others, which gave Eastern supporters renewed hope that Coulson will retain his national championship crown this coming week.

Thurber From South

As yet, entries from the district champions outside of the North and South Shore sections and Southern Massachusetts have not been received. Besides the North Shore entry of the Eastern Yacht Club, the South Shore is sending a Hingham Yacht Club crew captained by Bud Thurber. And Johnny Mills of the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club for the second year is holding the fortunes of Cape juniors in the palm of his tiller hand.

While the National Junior sailing championship holds the spotlight next week, the Pleasant Park Yacht Club takes Sunday's focus in Boston Bay with an inter-club engagement, the eighth of the season. It will be an important point-making regatta for most members, inasmuch as only two more races are carded for the inter-club season.

At Marblehead this week end, the Corinthian Yacht Club takes over activities with the fourth race of the second series tomorrow and a regular Sunday get-together.

But key port on the North Shore is Rockport where the Sandy Bay Yacht Club opened Sandy Bay Day today and plans entertainment and racing for its visitors all week end.

* * *

With a technical protest still hanging, John Lawrence apparently is the winner of the Eastern Yacht Club Thirty-Square Meter series for the Ladies Plate. Lawrence helmed Moose to its first important series championship of the year with a one point margin on Linc Davis' Roulette and E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia which were tied for second.

In yesterday's final encounter, Moose received the gun, but Davis protested the race because of a lost buoy. The inner southeast marker had to be replaced by another buoy during the race itself, and as a result Roulette and Ellen overstood to drop down in the standings. A meeting soon will decide the protest.

The point standing subject to the protest is as follows: Moose, Lawrence, 18; Roulette 11, Davis, 17; Evanthia, Welch, 17; Viking, Alfred E. Chase, 13; Lill Singva, Dan Watson, 10, and Ellen, Charles Curtis, 6.

* * *

Board of Judges for the Pleasant Park Yacht Club is headed by Commodore G. J. Hamilton, Howard Gannett, W. D. Lane, D. Nickerson, Roy Pigeon and F. Hagemiester. **W. A. D.**

Rising New Star

By a Staff Photographer

Margaret Osborne

This young Pacific Coast girl has come into prominence this summer on the tennis circuit after four years as a competent but not a headline performer. Paired with Sarah Palfrey Cooke, Miss Osborne has shared in five doubles titles this summer. Right now she and Mrs. Cooke are the No. 1 seeded team in the national tournament under way at Longwood Cricket Club.

Sports Around the Hub

Football Practice Labor Day

Fall football practice will get under way at Boston College on Labor Day, Sept. 1, with approximately 50 candidates reporting to Coach Denny Myers on Alumni Field. The roster will include many veterans from last year's Sugar Bowl championship squad, and several standouts from last year's undefeated freshman team.

The starting date was arranged in collaboration with authorities at the University of Tulane in order that both teams would have an even start in preparation for their clash at New Orleans, Sept. 27.

While there will be only four players available from the eleven that started against Tennessee on New Year's Day, there are many seasoned veterans from the Sugar Bowl squad. The regulars returning are Capt. Al Morro, Providence, R. I., right tackle; Henry Woronicz, Brockton, left end; Frank Maznicki West Warwick, R. I., halfback, and Mike Holovak, Lansford, Penna., fullback.

* * *

It is advisable to forget the Tildens, Cochets, Johnstons, Budges, Perrys and Vines while attending Longwood this week for there is not a player out there entitled to hold the racket of one of these former greats. And it is not from lack of ability either, but it is from lack of concentration and practice. These youngsters love to play the game before the crowds, but they shun the drudgery of practice.

* * *

Bill Tilden, long past his prime, said recently he would take Vinnie Richards, another former veteran, and trim any of these present day amateur doubles teams three sets out of five.

* * *

The tournament medalist and three former champions found themselves on the sidelines yesterday as the annual New England Left Handers' Golf Association championship moved through its first two rounds at Commonwealth Country Club.

* * *

Harry Miller of Kernwood, who was the only one in the field to break 80 Wednesday as he won the qualifying medal, was ousted by Herb Priest of Blue Hill, while Earle Turner of Oak Hill, 1933 winner, Spencer Brainard of Stamford, Conn., three-time champion, and Tom Foley of Worcester, 1937 victor, all bowed out in the first round.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Braves Field STA. 9600
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Gabcock Street

Ekwanok Golf

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Walter Acuff, of Philadelphia, put together a 43 and 39 yesterday to lead a large field of women golfers with an 82 in the first round of the 54-hole sixth annual Ekwanok Country Club invitation tournament.

Stiff breezes throughout the day kept the scoring high. Favored Jean Bauer, of Providence, runner up in last year's tourney, carded a pair of 42's to finish in second position with 84.

Jean Cothran, of Greenville, S. C., defending champion, had to take a 97.

Mrs. Acuff had her putting touch yesterday, one-putting an even dozen greens, including a 15-footer which she dropped in the cup on the 575-yard seventh hole.

Marjorie Harrison, of Ausable Forks, N. Y., who recently lost her New York State title, was slightly off her game but she managed to card an 86 to finish in third place at the end of the day. The Syracuse senior had considerable trouble with her woods and missed six-inch putts on the 10th and 15th holes.

Speaking before a civic group in Kewanee, Ill., Scout Clarence Rowland of the Cubs described Jimmy Wilson as the smartest manager in the game today.

USO Golf Pairings Posted by Captains Hagen and Jones

DETROIT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Opening round pairings were posted today by Capt. Walter Hagen and his Ryder Cup team and Capt. Bobby Jones' challengers, who will play next Saturday and Sunday at the Detroit Golf Club to raise money for the United Service Organizations.

Jones named a pair of Texans, Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogen, to start against Hagen's choice of Vic Ghezzi, national PGA champion, and Jimmy Hines.

In the second lineup Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl, two-time winner of the national open, will oppose Craig Wood, present open champion, and Lawson Little, the 1940 open champ. The Snead-Guldahl duo was Hagen's choice.

For the battle of No. 3 teams Hagen named Byron Nelson and Harold McSpaden to oppose Capt. Jones and Gene Sarazen.

Hagen's No. 4 lineup has Henry Picard, former PGA champion, and Dick Metz facing John Bulla and Clayton Heafner. In No. 5 spot challengers Denny Shute, former PGA and British open champion, and Ed Dudley will oppose another former PGA champion, Paul Runyan, and Horton Smith.

Saturday's program of Scoten foursomes was scheduled to begin at 9:30 a. m. Singles pairings for the Sunday matches will be announced Saturday night.

Maine Open Golf

ORONO, Me., Aug. 22 (AP)—Joe Pierce of Portland and Ike Merrill of Camden battled it out over 36 holes at the Penobscott Valley Country Club today for the Maine open amateur golf championship.

Pierce, in his first major tournament, fought his way into the finals by defeating Ray Rebel of Lewiston, former resident amateur champ, 3 and 2, and Stillman Kelley of Camden by a like score in yesterday's rounds.

Merrill, former open amateur titlist, turned back Dick Lunn of Washington, D. C., 1 up, and Tommy Marsh of Waterville, 2 and 1.

McLean to Play Here in Bears' Backfield Post

A former Concord, N. H., boy, Ray McLean, stands an excellent chance of stealing the spotlight at Fenway Park on the night of September 11, when the Chicago Bears tangle with Swede Nelson's Eastern College All Stars in the Crosscup-Pishon sponsored contest.

Ray is no stranger to Fenway Park, having performed there in the St. Anselm colors against the B. C. Eagles while still an undergraduate. Never, before, however, have Bostonians seen McLean work with such an imposing array of supporters.

George Halas, owner-coach of the Bears, uses McLean at a halfback post, as well as for running back punts. His punt-returns against the Redskins last fall left George Marshall's Indians with large armfulls of air.

McLean thinks that the pros go into the game of football in a much more thorough manner than any of the colleges. Morning and afternoon drills, with long hours in the class room at night, is a daily training stunt. In fact the Bears will spend some 18 days in the training camp, during which time Halas will send his charges through 35 field workouts. Ray promises some 400-odd plays by the time the Bears reach Boston, while Sid Luckman insists that, "We'll have 10,000 potential plays!"

Maine Tennis

YORK, Maine, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Maine tennis championships were contested here today by a field headed by Frankie Kovacs, the Californian rated in the Nation's No. 3 spot.

He will compete for the men's singles title with a group of stars including Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, Jim Evert of Chicago, Robert Kerdash of New Jersey, Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., Edward Amark of Los Angeles, Russ Bobbitt of Atlanta, Ga., and Hubert Hauck of Portland, carrying Maine's hopes.

Kovac's wife, the former Virginia Welfendon, was among the women's singles entrants, as were Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, Mass., Hope Knowles of Philadelphia and Kay Winthrop of Boston.

In the men's doubles Kovacs was teamed with Amark.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York (2).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

White Flash Baseball Tournament Final

Worcester 6, Providence 4. (Called in 8th, darkness.)

Local Box Scores

Braves
Yesterday

CINCI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Joost ss	5	4	4	5	1	1	1
M McCor'ck lf	5	2	3	4	2	0	0
Gleeson rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
L Waner rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F McCor'ck 1b	5	0	0	0	8	0	0
Frey 2b	5	1	1	1	2	5	0
Aleno 3b	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Lombardi c	3	0	1	1	9	1	0
Craft cf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Walters p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	38	8	11	14	27	8	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	1	1	1	0	2	1
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
E Moore cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	0	1	1	9	1	1
P Waner rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	3	6	0
Roberge 2b	4	1	1	2	4	5	0
Berres c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Javery p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
*Rowell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	10	11	27	16	2

*Batted for Javery in sixth. †Batted for Salvo in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	2	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
Boston	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5

Runs batted in, M. McCormick, Gleeson, F. McCormick, Frey, Lombardi, Craft, Hassett 2, Sisti, Javery, Rowell. Two-base hits, Joost, M. McCormick, Craft, Roberge. Stolen bases, Joost, M. McCormick. Sacrifice, Gleeson. Double play, Roberge, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, Cincinnati 6, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Walters, by Javery, by Salvo. Struck out, by Walters 8, by Salvo. Hits, off Posedel, 3 in 1 inning; off Hutchings, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Javery, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off Salvo, none in 3 innings. Losing pitcher, Posedel. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Time, 2h. Attendance, 2,232 and 932 boys.

Red Sox
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fox rf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	5	2	2	5	2	4	1
Williams lf	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	4	12	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	2	2	2	6	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	0	0	3	1	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
H Newsome p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	8	10	15	27	16	1
CHICAGO							
Kolloway 2b	2	0	1	2	1	0	1
Knickerb'r 2b	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
Hoag cf	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Appling ss	5	1	2	2	1	2	0
Solters lf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Kennedy 3b	5	1	3	3	2	4	1
Tresh c	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
Smith p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dietrich p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	10	5	14	15	27	10	2
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	8
Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5

Runs batted in, Di Maggio, Cronin, Foxx 2, Tabor, H. Newsome, Kolloway 2, Hoag, Appling, Kennedy. Two-base hit, Kolloway. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home run, Cronin. Stolen base, Kolloway. Sacrifice, Pytlak. Double plays, Foxx, Cronin and Foxx; Appling, Knickerbocker and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 11. Base on balls, by H. Newsome, by Dietrich 3. Struck out, by H. Newsome, by Smith, by Dietrich 3. Hits, off H. Newsome, 14 in 8 2-3 innings; off Ryba, none in 1-3 inning; off Smith, 6 in 2, none out in third; off Dietrich, 4 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher, by H. Newsome (Kolloway, Wright), Wild pitch, Smith. Winning pitcher, H. Newsome; losing pitcher, Smith. Umpires, Passarella, Rommel and Basil. Time, 2h. 10m. Attendance (actual), 4,491.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	360	38	112	0	23	.311
Montgomery	29	2	8	0	0	.276
Moore	297	33	81	4	31	.273
Rowell	390	40	103	4	43	.269
Sisti	392	48	104	1	39	.265
Hassett	391	42	77	7	19	.265
Waner	222	26	57	2	31	.257
West	379	51	97	9	49	.256
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Roberge	48	4	11	0	7	.229
Demaree	75	12	17	1	6	.227
Miller	436	38	95	6	52	.218
Berres	193	14	34	0	12	.176
Gremp	42	1	6	0	3	.143

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	353	98	146	28	92	.414
Cronin	412	82	136	13	77	.330
Foxx	385	74	114	18	82	.296
Peacock	201	22	59	0	27	.294
Fox	198	28	58	0	24	.293
Tabor	414	54	116	13	88	.280
Doerr	380	55	106	14	74	.279
Finney	423	60	117	3	37	.277
Di Maggio	440	94	119	6	34	.270
Pytlak	269	25	71	1	32	.264
Spence	189	22	46	2	26	.243
Newsome	153	16	34	1	11	.222
Carey	13	5	2	0	2	.154

More Than 2,500 Delegates and Officials Expected at Baseball Leagues Meeting

And Talking of . . . Americans

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ways of the Eagles

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND—Today I should like to tell you of a chat I have had here with a famous American sportsman, now in the uniform of Britain's Royal Air Force. Robert Sweeney is the name. And golf, of course, is the game. Or, rather, it was, until the war pushed all games to one side and Robert turned his attention from the "eagles" of the links to the "Eagles" of the air—the first All-American squadron of the R. A. F., which the Sweeneys (Robert, his brother Charles, and his uncle, "Colonel Charles") have done so much to form and develop. Others have since been formed or are in process of formation.

Photographic News Agencies

Robert Sweeney

Robert, who became the Administrative Officer of the Eagles, is such an old friend in British sporting circles, that, when he won the amateur golf championship here in 1937, we didn't feel as though the title had gone overseas at all. Like so many American sportsmen have been, he was "one of us." And he certainly seems that way more than ever now, when we find him in the familiar blue of the R. A. F., engaged with a bunch of his countrymen in the fight that means so much to all.

In the past he and I have talked golf. But this time flying was the topic—the flying of the American Eagles in particular. Which I imagine is at least as interesting to readers of this page today as Robert Sweeney's dicta on golf would be in normal times.

Flies With Eagles

I had the experience of flying in formation with boys of the original Eagle Squadron at a stage of their training when they were still in dual-control planes. They were as keen as mustard—very modest about their previous flying accomplishments, insistent that, with a few exceptions, they were just beginners at the grim game of sky-fighting—and since then they have gone on to establish what you might term a "record" as the only R. A. F. squadron that has ever had the experience of undergoing its operational training as a complete unit under its own flying commander. This commander was Squadron-Leader William E. G. Taylor, formerly of the United States Marines, now taken away from the Eagles for special duties.

It is the general rule for pilots in the R. A. F. to go through the famous British "four stage" training system—via the Initial Training Wing, the Elementary Flying School, the Service Flying School, and the Operational Training Unit—which is designed to transform the completely untrained young man into the highly skilled service pilot, ready to take his part in a squadron on operational duty. But the Eagles were allowed to skip Stages I and II, because when the squadron was formed last October all its members could already fly.

Some had seen service with French and British formations in France; others had been pilots with American civil air lines. Others had been stunters and crop-dusters; and others had been student fliers at the state universities.

Wingtip-to-Wingtip

What they needed was adaptation to combat flying—a vastly different proposition from civilian aeronautics — collective training, and operation together as a squadron in order to achieve that flexibility and unity which are the hallmarks of units in the R. A. F.

Visiting the Eagles later when they were on active service—they have accounted for several enemy planes—I saw for myself that these qualities had indeed been acquired in no uncertain manner, for they were then piloting fighter-planes as to the manner born, and they did some wingtip-to-wingtip flying which was described by an expert observer as just about the best he had ever seen. Holding tight formation at something like 300 miles an hour, when a false move would spell irreparable disaster, calls, as you can well imagine, for the highest degree of those qualities of coolness, judgment, surehandedness, and daring which have won Americans such a great share of the honors in international sport.

The Eagle Squadron is only one section of the British fighting forces where one finds American sportsmen here these days. I have come across them in the Army—it's amazing where a trip to Canada may end—and I have seen them on parade in the one and only All-America detachment of the Home Guard, which is recognized as one of the best-turned-out units in Britain's vast garrison of unpaid part-time volunteers.

This contingent, commanded by General Wade Hayes, of Norfolk, Va., is the only completely motorized section of the Home Guard (members have provided their own cars, camouflaged and with the American eagle emblazoned in red on the door panels) and they will have an important job entrusted to them in the London area in the event of invasion. One of their officers is Robert Sweeney's brother, Charles, who has done a great deal for the Eagle Squadron of the R. A. F. behind the scenes as Liaison and Reception Officer.

The third of the Sweeney triumvirate associated with the Eagles is a figure well known in French sporting and social circles before the war—Col. Charles Sweeney, popularly known as "Sweeney of the Legion." Today, with a blaze of ribbons on the left breast of his tunic, a tribute to participation in wars all around the world, he is Honorary Commanding Officer of the Eagles, with the rank of Group Captain in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.

Colonel Sweeney's military career reads like something out of a boy's adventure book—a tale that starts in the 1904 class at West Point and roams through campaigns in Mexico, Venezuela, the Honduras, Africa, and Europe, with a specially dramatic chapter relating to the formation of the famous Escadrille Lafayette by Sweeney and some other members of the French Foreign Legion, which "Uncle Charles" then resident in Paris, joined as a private of the line at the outbreak of the World War and in which he rose to be Corporal, Sergant, Lieutenant, and finally Colonel—the highest military rank accorded to foreigners in the French Army.

The Lafayette Air Squadron, which fought in France with the insignia of a Red Indian brave's feathered head on its "crates," was re-formed and commanded by Sweeney in 1925 to fight the Riffs under Abdul Krim (Sweeney then acquired the rank of "Chief of the Air Force of the Sultan of Morocco") and, just before the break-up of France in the present war, Sweeney returned from Paris to the United States, to organize with his nephews the Eagles of the R. A. F., in whom the great tradition of the Lafayette lives on.

Junior Baseball

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—The favored Gastonia, N. C., team will play Flint, Mich., here tonight in the American Legion junior sectional baseball tournament.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was eliminated from the competition last night when it was beaten by Manchester, N. H., 5-4. It was the second defeat in the double eliminations tournament for the New Yorkers, Flint having toppled them in the opening round.

Gastonia beat Manchester in the first round.

Seeded Stars Are Defeated At Longwood

The seeded ranks of the women's division in the national doubles tennis championships were cut exactly in half at Longwood Cricket Club yesterday as a couple of unheralded teams made their way into the semifinal bracket.

Tiny Shirley Catton and little Pearl Harland of Los Angeles, smallest duo in the field, surprised by eliminating the third-seeded Pacific Coast tandem of Barbara Bradley and Jane Stanton, while the cross-country pair of Hope Knowles of Philadelphia and Dorothy Arnold of Los Angeles put out the fourth-seeded team of Valerie Scott of England and Helen Hull Jacobs, former national singles champion.

Miss Catton and Miss Harland won with astounding ease by scores of 6-3, 6-1, while Miss Knowles and Miss Arnold had to come from behind, after dropping the first set 6-4, to win the final two sets 6-1, 6-2.

In the top half of the seeded list Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, No. 2 team, dropped a love set to the hard-stroking Louise Brough of Los Angeles and the deft Helen Bernhard of New York, but then got their game in hand to vanquish their opposition in the next two sets 6-3, 6-4. The top-ranking team of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco did not lose a game in defeating Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., and Margaret Jesse of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-0.

Meanwhile the seeded teams in the men's divisions were also having their troubles, and while neither of the starred duos to see action in the quarter-finals were sidelined, they hardly could be said to have advanced with ease.

Defending champions Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer dropped a set for the second time in two days as they outlasted stubborn opposition from Eddie Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., and Bill Talbert of Cincinnati to win 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

The fourth seeded team of Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Gene Mako of Los Angeles had the closest call of the day and several times appeared on the verge of bowing out before inter-collegiate champions Ted Olewine and Charlie Mattman of the University of Southern California, but the veterans' wider experience brought them through, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. The Pacific Coast pair held a 4-2 lead in the final set, and were on the point of breaking Mako's serve to make it 5-2, with Mattman's strong service on tap for victory. Gene held, however, and he and Bobby ran out the next four games, all of which went to deuce.

The lower half of the draw, which includes the second-seeded pair of Don McNeill, national singles ruler, and Frankie Parker, and the third-seeded team of Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy had an off day yesterday.

Mulloy and his father, R. B. Mulloy, qualified for the final of the father-and-son tournament for the second time in three years. Paul Lukas, the movie actor, made his first appearance in the veterans' tournament yesterday, but he and Dr. William Rosenbaum of New York fell before Leroy Vinal and Edgar Hathaway of Leominster in a three-set battle. G. C.

Dodgers, Cardinals Map Plans for Four-Game Set

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals have struggled all season without proving anything important, and nothing that can happen during the remainder of the week is going to change this record. The two rivals for the National League pennant simply are marking time for the opening of their vital four-game series Sunday in Brooklyn. This marking time yesterday took the form of both teams losing and thus maintaining the 1½ game margin which separates the Dodgers in first place from the Redbirds in second.

Manager Leo Durocher has been trying to line up his pitching staff for the Cardinal series. He started Kirby Higbe out of turn Wednesday against Pittsburgh in order to have him ready for Sunday. Higbe was knocked out, but the Dogers won anyway.

Yesterday Durocher decided to rest Whitlow Wyatt for one of Sunday's two games. So he started Luke Hamlin against the sixth-place Chicago Cubs. This decision proved more disastrous as the Cubs cruised to a 6-2 victory, ending a six-game Brooklyn winning streak.

Hamlin gave two runs in the first two innings and then Mace Brown loaded the bases with none out in the third. Durocher rushed Wyatt on to the scene for his first relief job of the season. The lean right-hander gave the Cubs their other runs. Little Jake Mooty kept the Dodgers under his thumb with seven hits.

The Cardinals muffed a golden opportunity to cut down distance by losing to the last-place Phillies, 5-4, in a night game at Philadelphia.

The Cards banged out 15 hits and brought Mort Cooper up to the ninth inning with a 4-3 lead. Emmett Mueller opened with a double, Bob Bragan duplicated it for the tying run, and Howard Krist, who hurried to the rescue, yielded a single to Ben Warren for the winning tally.

Cincinnati's red-hot Reds picked up a game on the leaders by beating the Boston Braves, 8-5, but still were 9½ games behind first place. It was the 11th triumph in 12 tries for the world champions. Bucky Walters easily coasted to his 16th victory.

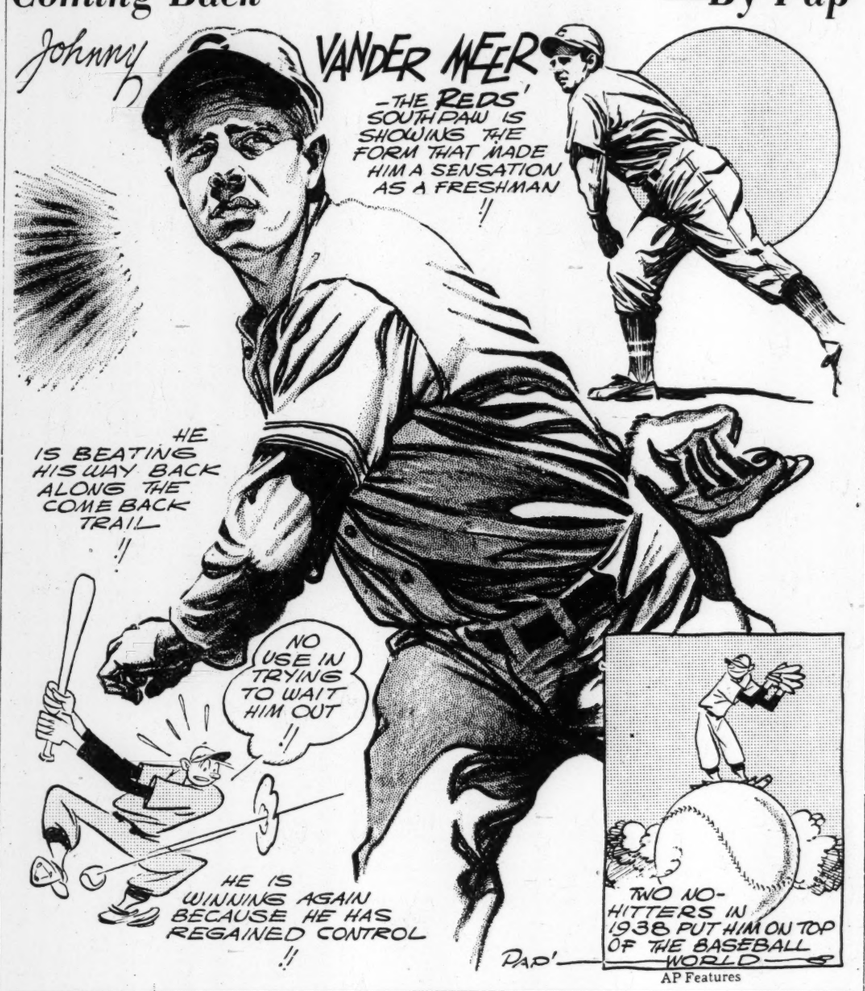
The Pittsburgh Pirates bounced back from their four-straight defeats at Brooklyn by nipping the New York Giants, 5-3, behind big Max Butcher, who now has stopped the Giants six times this season.

In the American League Bob Feller found the time was ripe for his 21st victory, a 2-0 shutout of the pace-setting New York Yankees. Feller, who had won only one other game in more than a month, scattered seven hits and fanned nine for Cleveland's first triumph in 10 games and New York's second straight shutout. Atley Donald, who had beaten Feller twice in previous encounters, held the Tribe to eight hits and was supreme after the Tribe scored the only runs of the contest in the first inning.

The defeat cost the Yanks nothing but embarrassment, however, because the second-place Chicago White Sox' nine-game winning streak was snapped by Boston, 8-5.

The Washington Senators swept a double header from Detroit on two six-hit pitching jobs by Dutch Leonard and Sid Hudson, 6-3, and 9-0, and climbed to sixth place, as the Philadelphia Athletics split with the last-place St. Louis Browns. Bob Harris held the A's to eight blows as the Browns took the opener, 11-3. Tom Ferrick retaliated with a four-hit shutout in the nightcap which the Athletics won, 12-0. Sam Chapman hit three home runs during the proceedings.

Coming Back —By Pap'


Johnny VANDER MEER
—THE REDS' SOUTH PAW IS SHOWING THE FORM THAT MADE HIM A SENSATION AS A FRESHMAN !!
HE IS BEATING HIS WAY BACK ALONG THE COME BACK TRAIL !!
NO USE IN TRYING TO WAIT HIM OUT !!
HE IS WINNING AGAIN BECAUSE HE HAS REGAINED CONTROL !!
TWO NO-HITTERS IN 1938 PUT HIM ON TOP OF THE BASEBALL WORLD
PAP'

AP Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

On the Cincinnati Bench

In the Cincinnati dugout sat Hank Gowdy, Jimmy Gleeson, Mike McCormick, Ernie Lombardi and a couple of baseball writers. It was about an hour before game time and the Reds were taking their turn at the batting cage. There was a lull in the conversation until Linus Frey hit a line drive to right field and little Lloyd Waner, running in fast, made a neat pick-up of the ball.

"Johnny Cooney pulled one like that on the Cardinals the other day," said one of the writers. "Crabtree was on second and somebody else was on first when Johnny Mize hit a low liner to center field. Cooney tore in, took it on the short hop and threw out Crabtree going into third."

Scoring Rules

"In other words, Mize hit the ball where nobody could catch it, yet he was cheated of a base hit by the scoring rules," said the second newspaperman.

"Yes, it seems tough to take a hit away from a fellow in a situation like that," admitted Gowdy. "But those are the scoring rules. You've got to say that Mize hit into a force play."

"I'll tell you something else," broke in McCormick. "The averages carry assists and errors made by an outfielder, but they don't give him credit for the ground balls he handles. You hear about the ones we 'boot,' but nowhere in the records does it show how many we picked up and returned to the infield without a single miss."

Runners Left

"And how about runners left on base?" put in Gleeson. "Sure, a box score carries the number left there by the club. But I mean the hitters who leave them there. You read in the averages where, say, a fellow like Mize drives in 150 runs in a season. What I'd like to know is, how many times did he fall down in the clutch, with other runs waiting out there?"

"I can think of a certain slugger in the American League who drives in well over 100 runs year after year, but I'll guarantee he leaves 1,000 others stranded," said Gowdy. "I won't mention his name. Maybe you know who I mean, anyhow."

At this point Bill McKechnie came into the dugout and it was a signal for the others to leave. Gleeson, Lombardi and McCormick went up to take their "cuts" at the plate, while Gowdy put on a pair of shinguards and started to warm up. He was going to finish pitching the final round of batting practice.

"How's Terry Moore?" the manager of the Reds wanted to know.

"He's coming along all right," answered a writer.

"There's one of the finest boys in the National League," McKechnie went on. "And a great ball player."

"One of the best," said the scribe.

"Until Johnson hit him with that ball, he was a cinch to win the most valuable player award," Bill said. "But now I'm not so sure he'll get it. The last three or four weeks mean a lot, particularly when a race is as close as this one. If he misses a couple of them he might not top the poll. But he can do everything out there — run down fly balls, throw you out and break up the game at bat. And no player in the big leagues has better competitive spirit and more hustle."

"If Moore doesn't get the award, who might?" McKechnie was asked.

"Well, probably either one of those pitchers over in Brooklyn," Bill answered. "Either Wyatt or Higbe."

Defends Hurler

McKechnie was asked if he didn't think a pitcher's value was dimmed somewhat by the fact that he rarely gets into more than 40 or 50 games.

"Certainly not," shot back Bill in defense of the hurler. "Not when you've pitched ball like Wyatt and Higbe. They tell me Wyatt would have had a perfect game here Sunday if he hadn't thrown a high ball to Masi in the ninth. Well, Whit has pitched a lot of great games this year—a whole lot. And that Higbe! Durocher says he'd pitch every other day if they'd let him."

"Maybe they'd better let him if they get into the World Series against the Yankees," said a writer.

"Well, I wouldn't count too much on that. We might get in there ourselves," concluded McKechnie with a wink.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	42	.659	
Chicago	65	56	.537	15
Boston	62	58	.517	17½
Cleveland	60	57	.513	18
Detroit	55	66	.455	25
Washington	52	55	.444	26
Philadelphia	52	67	.437	27
St. Louis	51	67	.432	27½

Results Aug. 21

St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 0.
Washington 6, Detroit 3.
Washington 9, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 2, New York 0.
Boston 8, Chicago 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	76	41	.650	
St. Louis	74	42	.638	1½
Cincinnati	65	49	.570	9½
Pittsburgh	61	53	.535	13
New York	56	57	.496	18
Chicago	51	67	.432	25½
Boston	46	69	.400	29
Philadelphia	32	83	.278	43

Results Aug. 21

Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 3.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.

Billows Tunes Up by Victory Over Stranahan

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for six years a star but never a winner in national amateur competition, gave his golf game a smooth tune-up yesterday for next weeks national amateur classic at Omaha by winning the first Great Lakes amateur championship at the Knollwood Club.

Billows took the title with a 6-and-5 victory over Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, to climax three days of match play in which he easily swept aside every opponent, including Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., former national amateur title holder.

Against Stranahan, Billows had the kind of game which, if maintained next week, will make him a major factor in the Omaha show.

Set Financially

OMAHA, Aug. 22 (AP)—In the midst of the customary speculation about who will win the title, the first concrete fact emerged yesterday about the 45th U. S. amateur golf championship which starts at the field club Monday—it already is financially successful.

Local officials announced they had reached their self-set goal of selling 1,000 season tickets, which entitle the purchaser, for an outlay of $7.50, to watch everything from practice rounds to and including the 36-hole final a week from Saturday. In addition, there is expected to be a sizeable sale of one-day tickets, notably if one of the local lights such as Johnny Goodman should stay in the battle.

Women's Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Russell C. Mann of Omaha opposed Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., in one semifinal match in the women's western golf championship today, with Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., paired in the other.

Mrs. Mann, co-medalist on Monday, won yesterday's quarter-final match from Mrs. Frank Newell of Long Beach, Calif., 6 and 4. Miss Miley advanced with a 5-and-4 decison over Mrs. Lawrence Selz of Chicago.

Miss Wall's quarter-final victim was Rena Nelson of Chicago by a 4-and-3 score and Miss Tainter moved ahead by defeating Mrs. J. Calvert Shorb of South Bend, Ind., 5 and 4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt eliminated Bobby Riggs and Welby Van Horn, 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6, in quarter-finals of National doubles tourney at Brookline.

Three Years Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates beat Chicago Cubs, 4-2, on Jim Tobin's five-hitter and increased National League lead to 5½ games.

Five Years Ago

Wes Ferrell, Red Sox pitcher, fined $1,000 and suspended indefinitely by Manager Joe Cronin for walking off mound against Yankees; claimed his action was a "mistake" due to misunderstanding Cronin's sign.

Trapshooting

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Trapshooting's top-flight event, the Grand American Handicap with more than $10,000 at stake, comes up today as the big finale of the 42nd annuall clay target carnival—and as usual the winner likely will be an "unknown from nowhere."

With the hot-shots placed as far as 25 yards from the traps, while the novices are as close as 16, the better marksmen have little chance to take the blue ribbon event.

Just how that works out was illustrated yesterday as Elmer E. Lucas, a filling station operator at Peebles, Ohio, cracked 99 of 100 to take the $5,000 preliminary handicap, shot over the same course and under the same conditions, as the "roaring grand."

Lucas was participating in his first championship shoot of any kind, and was arrayed against 980 of the best marksmen in the land.

Jacksonville Preparing For Baseball Convention

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Groundwork of plans for handling the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues here in Jacksonville Dec 3 to 5 was laid last week at a meeting here. Committees were named to carry out the task of handling the more than 2,500 delegates, officials, and other baseball men from both the major and minor leagues who are expected to congregate in the city.

James R. Boyd, Jr., who was named chairman of the steering committee, emphasized that diligent work on the part of every person asked to serve would be required to give the convention the entertainment to which it is accustomed, and particularly to come up to the mark of last year's affair at Atlanta, which is regarded as perhaps the best in the long history of the association.

While the convention will be in formal session for only three days, many club officials already have made hotel reservations which indicate they will come early and stay late.

Perhaps the most important committee of the several named at last week's meeting is the finance committee, which will be charged with raising funds for entertainment of the visitors. A tentative budget indicates that around $15,000 will be required to handle the event. S. A. Freel, president of the Jacksonville Tars, is chairman of the finance group.

Committee heads will meet every Friday at one o'clock at the George Washington Hotel, which also will be convention headquarters.

* * *

The Florida State League club winning the loop's 1941 Shaughnessy play-off system that opens Tuesday, Sept. 2, is in line for a sizable financial reward, best in the six-year history of the series, when it takes on the Georgia - Florida League winner in an inter-league "championship of the Southeast" series.

Loop directors Wednesday made this certain when, first voting to rescind their action of last Saturday night in vetoing an inter-league series, they voted that the State League club entering this series will be paid one half of the league's 20 per cent of the gross inter-league series gate.

With the league already having protected its inter-league contestant by voting it one half of the loop's 20 per cent of the gross Shaughnessy play-off game gates, this new award could mean upwards of $500 to the winning club.

* * *

Ben Clemons, former three-letter athlete at the University of Florida, will join The Citadel coaching staff this fall, John H. Rowland, Director of Athletics at the military college, announced.

After earning letters in football, basketball, and baseball for three years at Florida, Clemons went to Bartow High School as football and basketball coach. He later returned to the University of Florida as line coach and head basketball and baseball coach. He served three years there and for the last two years has been at Stetson University as assistant coach in football and head coach in basketball.

C. J.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 21

International League
Baltimore 7-7 Toronto 2-3.
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 0.
Newark 7-1; Rochester 6-3.
Montreal 3, Jersey City 2.

American Association
Toledo 7, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 8-1, St. Paul 4-6.
Milwaukee 2-8, Columbus 1-15.
Louisville 14-2, Minneapolis 0-3.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 4, Oakland 2.
Portland 8, San Diego 5.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 13, San Francisco 9.

Texas League
Fort Worth 8-1, Shreveport 2-2.
Oklahoma City 3, Houston 2.
Tulsa 4, San Antonio 3.
Dallas 5, Beaumont 0.

Southern Association
Knoxville 10, New Orleans 9.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
(Only games).

Eastern League
Albany 2, Springfield 0.
Hartford 8, Binghamton 5.
Williamsport 6, Elmira 2.
Wilkes Barre 2-9, Scranton 1-2.

Ball Wins Again

A Chicago veteran, Pat Ball, outstanding among Negro golfers for the past 25 years, added another page to his brilliant record when he captured the 16th National Negro open championship for the fourth time at the Ponkapog golf course in Canton, Mass., yesterday.

Ball, who won his other open crowns in 1927, 1929 and 1934, yesterday had to overhaul and pass in the stretch his playing companion Clyde Martin of Detroit to take the title by a one-stroke margin. Ball scored 76-74 for a 72-hole total of 302 (18 over par) to Martin's 73-76 for a 303 total.

Zeke Hartfield of Atlanta Ga., the first-day leader, took third place with a pair of 79s and a total of 307.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	375,000
Previous day's sales	388,590
1941 volume to date	89,695,229
1940 volume to date	139,101,855

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Selling was light in today's stock market and bidding restricted to a handful of favorites.

The list lacked a definite direction at the start and small fractional declines prevailed near the final hour. The ticker tape frequently loafed and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 375,000 shares.

Motors, steels, rails, aircrafts, coppers, rubbers and oils were in the rear ranks.

Business items and inflationary thinking still were considered sustaining factors for the list. Such bearishness as appeared, brokers said, was again due to war doubts and apprehension over spreading governmental controls.

Chrysler and du Pont, both ex-dividend, backed away. Rising reluctance also was shown by General Motors, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, Standard Oil (N. J.), N. Y. Central and Great Northern.

Ahead at intervals were Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Paramount Pictures, Philip Morris and Canada Dry.

Bonds Irregular

Aside from moderate activity in a few speculative loans, the bond market lacked important features today and near the closing hour prices were irregular.

Some rail loans which moved up yesterday reversed their course under profit selling. Prime investment liens aroused but little interest, dealers evidently preferring a neutral position pending a better line on probable foreign developments over the next few weeks.

Special buying accounted for a few advances running to a point or more, notably the loan of Laclede and some South Americans in the foreign division. Japanese and Belgian issues were soft.

Slightly improved in the corporate sector were Walworth 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Portland Gas & Electric 4½s. On the offside were Western Maryland 4s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

United States Governments showed minor changes.

Auto Production Well Above 1940

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that automobile production this week would total 45,525 cars and trucks. Last week's assemblies were estimated at 45,550. Last year at this time, the week's output totaled 23,732 vehicles.

Reductions in one large factory this week were about counterbalanced by gains in several smaller factories just getting their 1942 model output under way.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September wheat:				
Chicago	1.13¼	1.12⅛	1.12½	1.12¼
Minneapolis	1.08¼	1.07⅜	1.07½	1.07½
Kansas City	1.07⅛	1.06¼	1.06⅝	1.06¼
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.74⅜	.74⅜	.74½	.74
December wheat:				
Chicago	1.17	1.15⅞	1.16⅜	1.16
Minneapolis	1.11⅜	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.10⅜
Kansas City	1.09½	1.08¾	1.09⅛	1.08¾
Winnipeg	.76⅜	.76	.76⅛	.76⅛
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.20	1.19	1.19¼	1.19⅛
Minneapolis	1.14⅜	-.14	1.14¼	1.14
Kansas City	1.12⅛	1.11½	1.11¾	1.11⅜
Winnipeg	.80½	.80¼	.80⅝	.80⅝
September corn:				
Chicago	.77⅝	.77	.77¼	.77¼
Kansas City	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69⅞	.69¾
December corn:				
Chicago	.81½	.80⅜	.81⅛	.80⅞
Kansas City			.73⅛	.72⅝
September oats:				
Chicago new	.44½	.43⅝	.44½	.43½
Minneapolis	.39⅞	.38⅜	.39¼	.38⅝
Winnipeg (Oct. Rye, Chicago)	.46¾	.46⅜	.46⅝	.46¼
September new	.68⅜	.68	.68¼	.68⅞
December	.72⅜	.71¾	.72⅛	.71¾
May	.76⅞	.76⅜	.76½	.76¼

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	1.48¼	1.50¼	1.48⅛	1.50⅛	1.47⅞
(new)	1.48⅛	1.50⅛	1.48	1.50	1.47⅞
December	1.49½	1.51⅝	1.49⅜	1.51¼	1.49
May	1.52¾	1.54¾	1.52⅝	1.54⅝	1.52⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.10	10.30	10.10	10.25	10.02
October	10.25	10.45	10.25	10.40	10.17
December	10.50	10.70	10.50	10.67	10.42

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.0
Dec.	93.1	93.3	93.1	93.3	92.9
March	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	91.7
Tops					
Oct.	126.0	126.6	126.0	126.6	125.9
Dec.	123.0	123.7	123.0	123.5	122.7
March	120.1	121.0	120.1	121.0	120.4

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.41	16.50	16.34	16.42	16.36
December	16.61	16.71	16.55	16.63	16.56
January	16.62	16.62	16.57	16.62	16.58
March	16.74	16.86	16.68	16.76	16.70
May	16.75	16.86	16.68	16.78	16.70
July	16.66	16.75	16.62	16.71	16.59

Spots, 17.00.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	12.00	12.09	12.00	12.02	11.89
December	11.88	12.00	11.88	11.94	11.78

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.49	14.54	14.49	14.50	14.45
December	14.60	14.64	14.60	14.60	14.50

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.48	7.48	7.41	7.46	7.31
December	7.60	7.60	7.53	7.57	7.62

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld May No. 4	1.93	1.96½	1.93	1.95	1.94½

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95	6.00

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 19
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	A'g 20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	3	7	6⅞	7	— ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	15⅜	13¼	13⅜	A'g 18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	41½	41½	41½	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅜	Alaska Jun (⅓)	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	16	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	23	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 21
167½	141½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	160	159⅝	160	
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	9	8	7¾	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	5	29	28½	28¾	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
1⅜	1	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	60	60	60	
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
85¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	82	82	82	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 21
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	7	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	A'g 20
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	26	8¼	8	8	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	18⅜	18½	18½	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 21
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 21
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 19
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	21¾	21	21	— ¾
⅜	2⅛	Am & F P.2 pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 20
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	49	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
13¼	10¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	10	10	10	— ¼
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	—1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 21
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	A'g 21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34	33	34	+1¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	5	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	26	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 21
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1⅛g)	3	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	42	42	42	— ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	913⅜	91½	913⅜	A'g 21
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19	19¼	A'g 20
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	12	153½	152⅝	153½	+1¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69½	68⅞	68⅞	A'g 21
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	A'g 15
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
29½	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	17	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
115¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	116	116	116	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
78¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	76¼	75½	75½	—1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	16	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	A'g 21
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	+ ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	A'g 21
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	6	5⅜	5	5	A'g 20
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	30	10	9⅜	9⅞	A'g 21
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 20
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
41⅛	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	40	40	40	A'g 21
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	22	22	22	— ⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49⅜	49¾	+ ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
27⅛	18⅝	Austin Nichols	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	A'g 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	A'g 21
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 18
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	20	20	20	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	A'g 21
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 21
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
20⅝	13¼	Benef Ind (.35g)	7	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	53	53	53	+3
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	5	69½	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	7	22½	22½	22½	— ½
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19⅛	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 20
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	5	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	6	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 20
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	*2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	A'g 21
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 18
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	41	6½	6⅜	6½	A'g 20
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 19
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	20	19½	20	— ¼
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	6	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¾
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19	19	19	
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 21
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	7	6⅞	7	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	22	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	17	4¾	4½	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
33⅜	21¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	A'g 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	A'g 21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	78¾	78¾	78¾	A'g 20
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¾	47½	47½	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	A'g 21
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	A'g 21
3⅞	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	15	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	33	33	33	A'g 21
33⅜	27⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (3½g)	2	17½	17½	17½	
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(3½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	38	37½	38	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 21
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5	5	5	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	A'g 21
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	11	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
54	49	Chi P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	3	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¾
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	*14	56¼	55¾	56	— ½
103¾	83¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 21
40½	0¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28	27	27	A'g 20
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	36	36	36	A'g 21
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14¾	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	+1
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	A'g 21
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	A'g 20
47⅜	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	A'g 21
71½	41¼	Colum Pict	6	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 19
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	104	104	104	— ½
17⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (⅛g)	12	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
1⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	37	25⅞	25½	25¾	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	11	Congoleum (1)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	3	38⅝	38

Commerce and Finance

Large Proportion of Industry Seen Untapped by Defense Effort

Business and Industry

Sloan Urges Control Of Wage Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—It's foolish to talk about controlling prices unless something is done to control the costs that contribute to prices, according to Alfred P. Sloan, Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation. If prices are stabilized the costs that produce prices must be stabilized too, Mr. Sloan told the Commonwealth Club here, explaining that the chief of all industrial costs, 65 per cent, is wages.

With the defense program at the stage where sacrifices must be made by industry and a certain amount of regimentation accepted, Mr. Sloan said that the wage-earner should also be prepared to sacrifice. He advocated a 2 or 3 per cent salary tax and vigorous reductions in income tax exemptions to help pay the defense bill.

Urges Cost Control

Unless wage costs and others are controlled, Mr. Sloan declared, price control amounts to nothing but profits control. He cited Bernard Baruch's estimate that the World War at 1913 prices would have cost the United States $13,000,000,000 where it cost approximately $39,000,000,000 as costs spiraled upward. Although these figures have been contested, Mr. Sloan said that the Baruch theory had been declared correct by expert analyists.

Although American industry has the most efficient production system the world has ever known, it is not entirely flexible, Mr. Sloan explained. While General Motors could turn out 15,000 cars a day, if suddenly asked to decrease this output and turn out 500 planes a day, "we would have to start all over again," he said in explaining the gigantic task of retooling industry for defense.

"It cost 75 cents to shoot a soldier in Julius Caesar's time, $35,000 to $40,000 in the World War, and today it costs $100,000 for a single shot," Mr. Sloan declared. Because the current world conflict is a conflict of technological systems, he has little doubt that victory for the Allies is certain because of the United States' marvelous industrial machine.

Time Is Valuable

Because today's is a technological war, the General Motors head pointed out that it was almost inevitable that the greatest part of the defense program should have fallen to the Nation's largest industrial systems. Speed was of the essence and there was not time at the beginning of the industrial program to spread out contracts, Mr. Sloan said. That is why "five or six organizations" in the country have 20 per cent of the defense contracts, he declared, adding that he was a firm believer in decentralization and that the time was progressively arriving when small industries were being called upon more and more to play a heavier role in arming the Nation and Great Britain.

The executive deplored what he described as "political intolerance towards business" prior to the national defense program. Business uncertainty due to this "intolerance" had kept business from expanding, had impounded millions of idle dollars in banks, had prevented development of raw materials, and had kept millions of people out of employment, Mr. Sloan charged. He said he was apprehensive of a postwar period in which emotional appeals from the public and "political intolerance" would again harry business.

To counteract trends to lower standards of living which he anticipates after the war emergency, Mr. Sloan said that General Motors had developed an "A. H. program," similar to the one developed by Hitler. This program means an intensive drive today by all branches of General Motors throughout the world to find ways of securing raw materials at lower costs so that "we can present our products at much lower prices," Mr. Sloan said. Such programs depend, however, on a change in the Nation's fundamental political philosophy directed at business, the Commonwealth Club was told.

Eastman to Market Larger Color Prints

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, Vice-President and research director of the Eastman Kodak Company, disclosed the firm has developed and is ready to market commercially color photographic prints in enlargements of two and five diameters.

In addition Dr. Mees told the 42nd annual convention of the International Photoengravers Union (A. F. L.) enlargements up to 30 by 40 inches can be produced for commercial use.

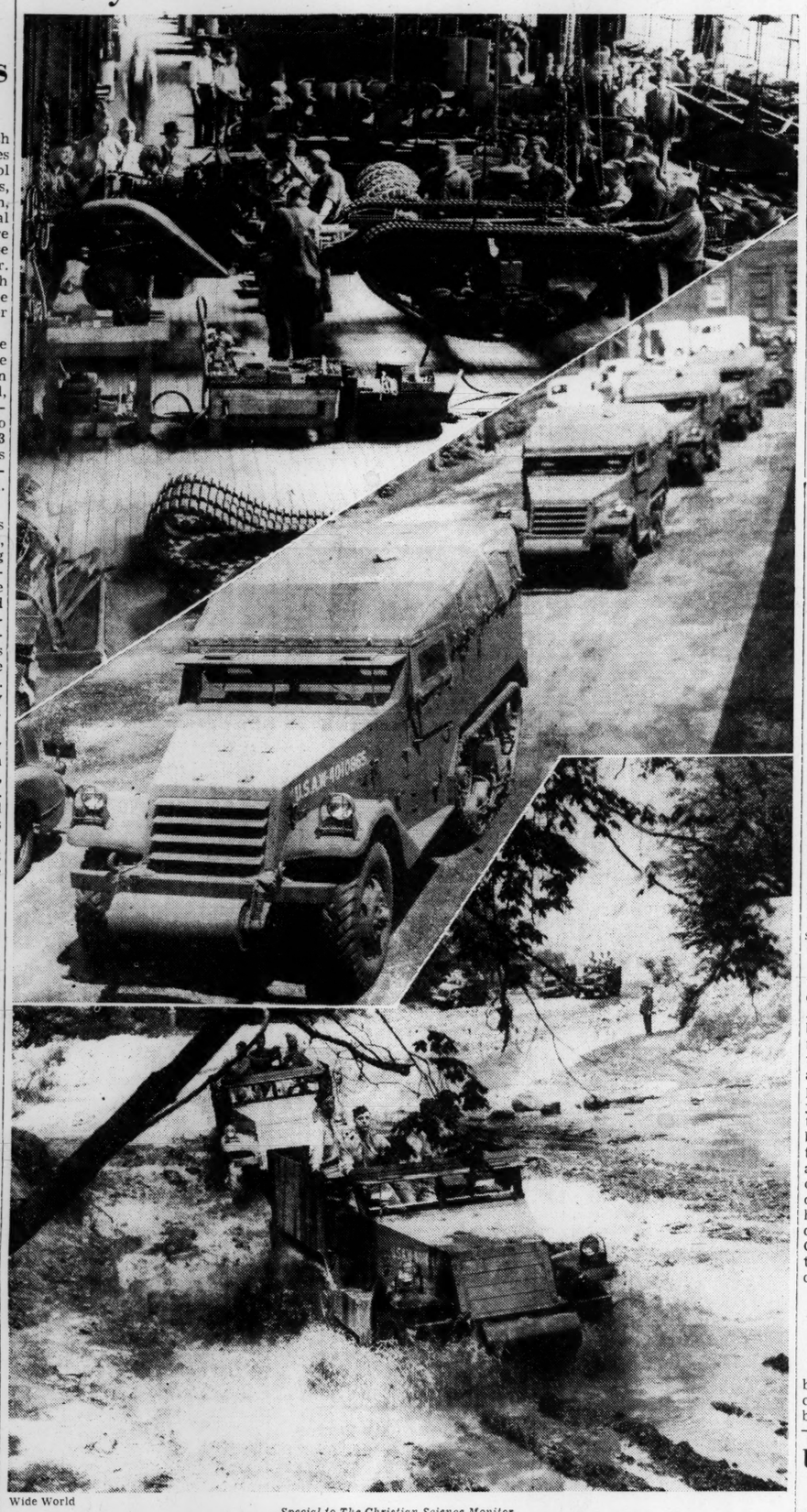
Previously, he explained, only small transparencies, converted from the color negatives, have been generally available to the public wishing to take still color photographs.

He said 80 per cent of all amateur movies are in color, first introduced in 1935, and he expects still photographs to follow that trend.

So. American Gold Doubles Net

NEW YORK (AP)—South American Gold & Platinum Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $417,152 after provision for U. S. and Colombian income taxes, equal to 28 cents a share, compared with $239,691, or 13 cents a share, in the first half of 1940.

Army Scout Cars Roll Off Production Line



Wide World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Mass production is under way at the White Motor Co. on a "half-trac" armored scout car, said by the company to be "superior to any vehicle of comparable design used in the present war." The company and two other concerns have contracts to make 10,000 half-tracs for the Army's mechanized divisions. Taking the place of cavalry the cars are designed for use in advance of tanks, scouting the enemy positions.

The car can attain a speed of 50 miles an hour with a crew of eight men, commander and driver. German units of like design are said to be capable of only 35 miles an hour top speed. Instead of rear wheels, the vehicle has an endless belt-track.

The crew is protected by quarter-inch armor plate. The machine carries three machine guns which are mounted to fire along the ground or skyward. The self-sealing gas tank has a 60-gallon capacity, giving the car a cruising range of 350 miles

Above is a scene in the White Motor Co. plant showing the assembly of the half-tracs, then leaving the factory to undergo a series of tests before delivery to the Government, and the new half-tracs being tested at the testing grounds.

Threat of Billboard Publicity Brings Customers on Run to Pay Old Debts

MONONGAHELA, Pa. (AP)—Clem Pizzutelli, grocer and nemesis of deadbeats, who threatened to post on an 8x24-foot billboard the names of customers owing him money for more than a year, let it be known today that his collection idea is going over in a big way.

In fact, he was willing to enlarge on that, thusly:

"It's one of the best things that ever happened in the country."

Vowing he would wait no longer for 700 delinquent customers to pay a total of more than $20,000, Mr. Pizzutelli announced his plan a month ago.

At a cost of $150, he erected the billboard on a lot in this industrial city near Pittsburgh. By registered mail he notified his bad accounts they'd be posted in 30 days unless they forked over.

Results were immediate. Customers flocked in, obliging him to work overtime.

"Even some who didn't owe me came in," chuckled the 56-year-old once-wealthy proprietor who has suffered financial reverses. "That shows how the billboard worried them. I told them they were paid up long ago. Others paid on bills I had forgotten myself."

He sends out 20 registered letters a week. No one will be posted on the first deadline of Aug. 28—they all showed up, with a week to boot. Eighty-four persons, four times the first "quota," came through so far. Proceeds to date: $554.

Mr. Pizzutelli said he has received 100 letters from various parts of the Nation complimenting him on his idea. Other merchants said they would try it.

A Missouri barber reported that even without trying he collected 75 cents a man owed him for five years. The frightened client rushed in with the price of a shave and haircut, saying:

"I don't want you to do like that Monongahela grocer did."

What will Mr. Pizzutelli do with the money he collects?

"I'm gonna pay my debts," he said.

Cotton Textile Men To Study Bag Needs

WASHINGTON Aug. 21 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced representatives of the cotton textile industry had agreed to explore the possibility of expanding production of heavy cotton materials to supply agriculture with its packaging needs in 1942.

Because of a probable reduction of imports of burlap from India, a shortage of bags made of that material is expected. In an effort to provide adequate bagging for agricultural products, the Agriculture Department asked the cotton textile industry to see what could be done.

Agriculture normally uses more than one and a quarter billion yards of packaging material annually, and most of it is made of burlap. Uses include bags for feed, fertilizers, chemicals and other materials coming to the farm, as well as bags for flour, potatoes, sugar, onions, cabbages, cotton bales and other farm products.

American Chain & Cable

NEW YORK (AP) — American Chain & Cable Co. and Canadian subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,869,497, equal to $1.75 a common share against $1,169,112 or $1.04 a share in the like period last year.

Calif. Employment, Pay Rolls at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Employment and pay rolls in California factories established new high records in May for the third successive month, according to the Business Outlook of Wells Fargo Bank. The number of workers was 2 per cent higher than in the preceding month and 36 per cent larger than in May, 1940, while total pay rolls were 5 per cent and 59 per cent higher, respectively.

The 1940 labor force in California (i. e., persons 14 years and older, at work, or seeking work, or on public emergency projects) numbered 2,953,257 persons, an increase of 18 per cent over the 1930 figure and 96 per cent over 1920.

Business in California Reaches New Peak in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A new peak in California business activity was reached in July, according to the Current Business Outlook published by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

The Wells Fargo Index for July attained a preliminary figure of 153.8 of the 1935-39 average, up one point from the preceding month, and 39.6 points above July, 1940.

As compared with June, three of the four July Index factors were higher (department store sales, carloadings, and industrial production), although bank debits declined.

Pan American Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the June quarter of $1,899,555, or 40 cents a share, compared with $1,652,006, or 35 cents a share, in the like 1940 quarter.

Threatening Economic Crisis Seen in Civilian Industries

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On Tuesday the Office of Production Management announced plans to reform and improve the defense procurement program to make room for more participation by firms now engaged in civilian production, and particularly by small business.

This reflects a threatening economic crisis in civilian industry and the beginning of a new chapter in defense organization.

The crisis is a double one. On the one hand, widespread "priority unemployment" in civilian industry is threatened. On the other, it is increasingly obvious that the defense program has only begun to tap the capacity of American industry.

On the first score, many raw materials, particularly metals, have become so pre-empted for defense that raw material starvation faces large segments of civilian business. Certain industries as a whole are threatened, like silk hosiery and aluminum utensils, the latter already practically out of business. Certain areas are threatened, particularly one-factory towns engaged in civilian production but dependent on strategic raw materials which are vanishing into the maw of defense. And small business, generally, is threatened more than big business because it has had more difficulty in getting defense business.

Warnings Signals

Warnings are coming from Washington thick and fast. Mr. Henderson says 5,000 factories and 2,000,000 men will be idle shortly. Even more dire estimates are made by others. Congressmen are getting frightened by calls from civilian industry constituents about impending shut-downs. Senator O'Mahoney has proposed an investigation into priorities and Senator Maloney of Connecticut—a State which has received a substantial share of defense orders—has nevertheless seconded the proposal.

On the other side of the picture, it becomes increasingly obvious that a large proportion of American business has not yet been tapped by defense procurement. The program of sub-contracting, "farming out," or "bits and pieces," though manfully pushed by defense officials this year, is an obvious failure, the totals of sub-contracted business being minute compared with the totals of prime business. Less than a hundred big companies have received three quarters of all the defense contracts let so far and a half dozen of the biggest have received nearly a third of the total. Of $9,840,000,000 of contracts let through May, six companies received as follows:

Bethlehem	$927,000,000
N. Y. Shipbuilding	507,000,000
General Motors	490,000,000
Curtiss-Wright	444,000,000
Newport News Shipbuilding	389,000,000
Du Pont	318,000,000

Reasons are numerous. In the beginning the little fellows didn't care much about government business. Civilian business was picking up fast. Government red tape was terrific. Government specifications were extra high and extra rigid. The little fellow found it difficult to find his way round Washington. The armed services preferred to deal with big corporations either because they could get volume with a minimum of paper work and inspection, or because they had done business with these corporations before and were satisfied.

Prime contractors were reluctant to sub-contract because they were responsible for the sub-contractor's mistakes or education, specifications were high, they were in a hurry, they preferred to do things themselves, and they didn't know where to reach sub-contractors and couldn't take the time to find, educate, and supervise them. As a result on numerous occasions prime contractors actually expanded plants to fillI contracts when smaller companies had facilities lying idle.

Lack Raw Materials

Now, however, firms and plants which had been content to stick to civilian business find themselves shut off from raw materials by priorities. And on the other hand the capacity of prime contractors and big corporations to take defense orders has been exhausted; they are booked ahead for months and years, and further expansion waits on the finding of new facilities.

How large an untapped reserve of industrial potential may yet remain is indicated by a statement in the beginning of OPM's recent "Farming Out Bulletin No. 5, that: "We have it in our power to effect a drastic increase in defense production if we will only make use of all the resources available. . . . The head of one of our great machine-tool-building companies has estimated that today America is not using more than one-half of its machine capacity. A consulting engineer whose practice carries him far and wide through industry has estimated that we are not producing more than about 30 per cent, certainly not more than 40 per cent of what we could . . . there are many concerns which are working to the very limit of their capacity. . . But . . . (there are) a much greater number of companies, usually, but not always, of smaller size, which have far less (defense) work than they could and should be doing. . ."

Hence the next stage in the defense program upon which public attention is likely to be focused in coming weeks will be an effort already under way to gear into the defense program the capacity of those civilian plants and industries which otherwise, due to priority troubles, would become, as "ghost plants," a serious unemployment problem.

Probable approaches to this problem, and the implications involved, will be discussed here tomorrow.

(To be continued)

U. S. Copper Stocks Lowest Since Start Of Defense Program

NEW YORK (AP)—The Copper Institute reported the nation's stocks of refined copper, a prime defense material, declined 23,780 tons in July to 74,384 tons at the end of the month, lowest point since the defense program began. At the end of June 98,164 tons were on hand.

Shipments to domestic consumers in July totaled 143,089 tons, close to the peak figure of 144,089 in May and well above the 115,097 tons shipped in June. Exports of U. S. copper totaled 33 tons compared with 42 tons in June.

Domestic crude copper production for July totaled 82,870 tons compared with a revised June total of 82,558 tons. Of July output, 75,626 tons came from primary producers and 7,244 tons from custom smelters and secondary sources. This compared with revised June totals of 75,082 tons and 7,476 tons, respectively.

Refined copper production in July amounted to 86,879 tons, a drop from the 88,560 tons of June.

Imports of copper from South America through the Metals Reserve Corp. (a Federal egency) during July were estimated at 32,463 tons compared with 31,667 tons in June.

Retail Collections, Credit Sales Increase in July

ST. LOUIS (AP)—For the eleventh consecutive month, the National Retail Credit Association reported that collections, credit sales and total sales of retail stores have increased as a result of the national defense program.

In its monthly analysis for July, covering 10,874 stores in 30 cities, the association said average gains over the same month last year were: Collections 4.1 per cent, credit sales 10.7 per cent, total sales 10.2 per cent.

American Potash Shows Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—American Potash & Chemical Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 estimated net loss of $72,222 after charges, Federal income taxes and depreciation of $371,183. This compared with net profit of $291,174 after depreciation charges of $294,243, equal to $1.74 a capital share, in the comparable period of 1940. The corporation's plant at Trona, Calif., was closed by a strike from March 14 to July 2 this year.

Canadian Exports Reach All-Time High Level in July

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's domestic exports reached an all-time monthly high in July at $169,691,600 compared with $100,782,062 in July, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The increase was 68.3 per cent.

In the seven months ended July 31, domestic exports totaled $882,058,432 compared with $648,921,294 in the same period of 1940.

Foreign exports in July totaled $1,216,283 compared with $601,111 in July, 1940, while total for the first seven months of 1941 was $9,162,758 compared with $6,252,908.

Exports to the United States also were higher in July at $56,389,000 compared with $41,684,000 in July, 1940, while total for the seven-month period rose to $311,806,000 from $233,534,000 in the same period last year.

Exports to other leading countries in July, with 1940 figures in parentheses: British South Africa, $3,776,000 ($5,785,000; British India with Burma, $6,228,000 ($373,000); Straits Settlements, $1,880,000 ($407,000); British West Indies, $3,221,000 ($1,401,000); Newfoundland, $3,590,000 ($1,368,000); Australia, $4,076,000 ($2,805,000); Brazil, $1,029,000 ($334,000); Egypt, $11,816,000 ($3,000); China, $827,000 ($142,000); New Zealand, $704,000 ($389,000).

Leading domestic exports in July with 1940 figures in brackets: wheat, $16,284,165 ($10,072,900); wheat flour $7,740,306 ($1,250,957); fish, $2,451,464 ($2,321,018); furs, $1,726,029 ($766,312; meats, $6,263,778 ($4,360,540); cheese, $3,224,648 ($2,669,635); planks and boards, $7,093,817 ($6,643,615); wood pulp, $7,901,704 ($6,099,340); newsprint, $14,452,796 ($15,221,529); automobiles and parts, $22,337,868 ($5,274,505).

Leading exports in the seven months of 1941, with 1940 figures in brackets: wheat, $99,011,655 ($70,995,148); wheat flour, $28,177,899 ($16,173,935); fish, $18,218,580 ($15,608,004); furs, $10,525,309 ($9,168,389); meats, $47,687,861 ($35,228,289); cheese, $4,820,791 ($6,006,322); planks and boards, $36,043,022 ($32,193,575); wood pulp, $46,202,658 ($32,668,491); newsprint, $83,630,127 ($83,780,962); automobiles and parts, $87,427,535 ($24,384,805).

Rubber Chemist

William H. Stevens

British Rubber Expert Sees No Critical Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—Fears of a critical shortage of natural rubber in the United States or Great Britain may be discounted, according to William H. Stevens, noted British rubber technologist, now in this country to study American methods of application of various types of synthetic rubbers.

"Even though supplies from the important rubber producing areas of British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies should be cut off, which still seems highly improbable, the plantations of India, Ceylon and South America would yield sufficient natural rubber for all military purposes, although civilian supply would suffer," Mr. Stevens said. "As long as we have ships we need not worry about rubber."

Mr. Stevens has been a consulting rubber chemist in England and is now associated with Monsanto Chemicals Limited of London. He is visiting Monsanto Chemical Company in St. Louis and a number of leading rubber plants while in this country.

"Recent evidence from captured German war equipment indicates that the Nazis are getting virtually no natural rubber and have been reduced to the use of synthetic and reclaimed rubber entirely," Mr. Stevens said.

"Most of the German synthetic rubber is of the butadiene type, for which petroleum is one of the best raw materials. Thus it is apparent that the Nazi dependence on oil goes beyond fuel and lubrication, and it is easy to see why the Germans are so vitally interested in the oil fields of the Near East."

Steel Production Capacity Rises 2,000,000 Tons

NEW YORK (AP)—American steelmaking capacity has been raised 2,000,000 tons within the past six months to a new high total annual capacity of 86,148,700 tons of steel ingots and castings, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

This is 18 per cent greater than the 72,985,000 tons of capacity available in 1929 and exceeds by 40 per cent the total of 61,021,000 tons available at the height of the World War, the institute reported.

Blast furnace capacity of the industry was expanded by 300,000 tons in the first half of 1941 and is now rated at 57,937,000 tons of pig iron and ferro-alloys annually. Plans are now being considered to construct an additional 6,500,000 tons of blast furnace capacity.

Of the total new tonnage made available in the first half of 1941, the institute reported, about 1,500,000 tons represented additional open hearth furnace capacity and 686,000 tons represented the capacity of new electric furnaces.

Ceiling Price Schedule Imposed on Formaldehyde

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, imposed a schedule of ceiling prices today on formaldehyde, which is essential to the manufacture of plastics.

The prices range from 4.25 cents to 9.5 cents a pound f.o.b. the five major shipping points. The schedule does not apply to sales in containers of less than 45 pounds.

Mr. Henderson said that some dealers had been charging as much as 47 cents a pound.

Columbia Gas Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $8,046,717, equal to 39 cents a common share, against $10,589,850, or 60 cents a share, in the first half of 1940.

BANK WHERE BANKING IS PLEASANT
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

$300,000,000 Gain Seen In Exemption Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Reiterating his prediction that the Senate finance committee would cut present income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,5000 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia released estimates today showing that such action would increase Federal revenue at least $300,000,000 annually.

Senator George said the Treasury estimated the increase at $300,000,000 if the House-approved tax rates were retained, whereas congressional revenue experts put the figure at $348,000,000. The Senate finance committee is seeking to add approximately $300,000,000 to the pending $3,236,700,000 tax bill in an effort to raise the total to the original goal of $3,500,000,000.

Only a small percentage of any revenue increase resulting from lowered exemptions, Mr. George declared, would come from the estimated 6,000,000 additional persons who would be brought under the income tax structure. The bulk of the increase, he added, would come from those already paying income taxes—especially from those who would be pushed into the next higher surtax brackets by reduction of the exemptions.

House Rejected Cut

The Treasury originally recommended a cut in present exemptions to $1,500 for married persons and $750 for single persons, but the House rejected the idea. If the Senate should approve it, the question would have to be threshed out by a joint conference committee of the two houses.

As the Senate Finance Committee approached the end of public hearings on the revenue measure, Senator Prentiss Brown (D-Mich.) said draftsmen were putting in shape his proposal for a "selective sales tax," under which sales taxes would be imposed on a number of designated luxuries.

Senator Brown said the levy would expand the existing system of so-called nuisance taxes and might operate thus: sale of a $100 suit could be taxed $10; sale of a $50 suit, $5; sale of a $35 suit, $3.50; sale of a $20 suit, nothing.

Senators Brown, George and Robert Taft (R-Ohio) agreed that some of the House-approved nuisance levies might be eliminated or modified in the Senate. Senator Brown expressed opposition to a projected levy on radio time sales, asserting: "If you tax radio advertising this year, somebody will say next year that we ought to tax newspaper advertising. I don't believe that is a sound principle of taxation."

Proposes Non-Defense Cuts

Mr. Brown also suggested elimination of a House-approved $5 annual use tax on automobiles. Treasury experts have testified that the levy would be costly to collect.

A program for cutting $2,000,000,000 from non-defense expenditures was submitted to the committee yesterday by George S. Benson, President of Harding College, Searcy, Ark., who urged that as much as possible of the defense program be put on a "pay-as-you-go basis."

He proposed, among other cuts, a reduction of $1,088,000,000 in WPA spending, elimination of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration to save $325,000,000, and a $161,000,000 cut in non-military highway expenditures.

He Knows What's What for School

He knows what all the other fellas will wear and he wants to be like them. Stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are with him a hundred per cent. They make it their business to know what school boys want and supply their demands.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s 52-47	119	119	119
3 2½s 54-52	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 2s 55-53	104.12	104.12	105.12
10 2⅞s 60-55	110.25	110.24	110.24
3 2½s 58-56	104.17	104.17	104.17
10 2¾s 63 58	110.9	110.9	110.9

New York City Bond

10 3s 80	105⅛	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
20 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	55	54½	55
9 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91	91
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77¼	77½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63½	62½	63½
1 Allegh Val 4s 42			101 21-32
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108
2 Am&For P 5s 2030	61½	61½	61½
8 AmIGChem 5½s 59	101½	101½	101½
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	101	101	101
18 Am T&T 3½s 66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
139 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅛	111	111⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	106
8 A T&S F 4s 93	110⅛	110	110
1 A T&S F 4s 95	106½	106½	106½
1 At & S F aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1 A T&S F 4s 1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
16 A T&S F 4½s 48	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79½	79½
6 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅝	62¼	62¼
2 A C Line 5s 45	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	37	37
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
10 Atl G&W I 5s 59	99	99	99
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	63¾	63½	63½
2 B&O 95 st A	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 B&O 95 st C	38⅛	38	38⅛
7 B&O 2000 st D	33⅜	33½	33⅜
6 B&O 96 st E	33⅜	33½	33⅜
3 B&O cv 60 st	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞
18 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61	61
4 B&O P L E&W V 4s 51	52	52	52
11 B&O S W 50 st	44	43¾	44
2 B&O T C 4s 59	51	51	51
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	131⅝	131⅛	131⅝
2 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
2Beth Stl 3s 60	103	103	103
5 Boston Me 4½s 70	34¼	34	34¼
7 Boston Me 4s 60	71½	71¼	71½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Buf RP 57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Bur C RNo 5s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	52	52	52
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	105	105	105
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102¾	102⅛	102¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
21 Can Pac 5s 54	83	82½	83
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	79¼	78½	79¼
11 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63¼	63¾
5 Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53	53
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¼	71¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
5 C&O 4½s 92	132¼	132⅛	132¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	17	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	75½	75½	75½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	68¾	68¾
13 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅞	77	77
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	90	89½	89½
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	30	30
7 Chi & Erie 5s 82	116¾	116⅛	116¾
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65	65	65
4 Chi I & L 5s 66	10½	10½	10½
39 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅛	11¼	11¼
23 CM&SP 4½s 89F	42	42	42
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	33	33	33
53 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20½	19¾	20½
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	28⅝	29
10 Chi & NW 4⅞s 87	29	29	29
1 Chi NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18½	18½	18½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18½	18½	18½
17 Chi&NW 4s 87	28	28	28
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 CRI&P 4s '88	22⅞	22½	22⅝
47 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13½	13⅜
3 Chi&WInd 4½s 62	86¾	86¾	86¾
14 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	94¾	95
20 Choc Old & G 5s 52	22	22	22
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	83½	82½	83½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	74½	74¼	74¼
14 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	67	66⅛	66⅛
2 Col & So 4½s 80	22	22	22
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 ComlMack inc 69ww	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	110	110	110
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Cuba RR 6s 46	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8 Cuba RR 5s 52	24⅜	24¼	24¼
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54¼	54	54
3 Bush Term 5s 55	52	52	52
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 July	105	105	105
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102¾	102⅛	102¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
21 Can Pac 5s 54	83	82½	83
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	79¼	78½	79¼
11 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63¼	63¾
5 Celanese 3s 55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¼	14¼	14¼
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53	53
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¼	71¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
5 C&O 4½s 92	132¼	132⅛	132¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	17	17
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	75½	75½	75½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	68¾	68¾
13 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅞	77	77
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	90	89½	89½
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	30	30
7 Chi & Erie 5s 82	116¾	116⅛	116¾
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65	65	65
4 Chi I & L 5s 66	10½	10½	10½
39 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅛	11¼	11¼
23 CM&SP 4½s 89F	42	42	42
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	33	33	33
53 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20½	19¾	20½
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	28⅝	29
10 Chi & NW 4⅞s 87	29	29	29
1 Chi NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18½	18½	18½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18½	18½	18½
17 Chi&NW 4s 87	28	28	28
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 CRI&P 4s '88	22⅞	22½	22⅝
47 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13½	13⅜
3 Ch&WInd 4½s 62	86¾	86¾	86¾
14 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	94¾	95
20 Choc Old & G 5s 52	22	22	22
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	83½	82½	83½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	74½	74¼	74¼
14 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	67	66⅛	66⅛
2 Col & So 4½s 80	22	22	22
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Columbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 ComlMack inc 69ww	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	110	110	110
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Crane 2¾s 50	101	101	101
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Cuba RR 6s 46	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8 Cuba RR 5s 52	24⅜	24¼	24¼
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54¼	54	54

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38⅞	38½	38¾
31 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43	42½	43
33 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43⅛	43	43
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	42½	42	42
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	42⅞	42⅞
1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Superior Oil 3½s-50	102	102	102
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	103¼	103¼	103¼
†Amoskeag Company	23	..	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	..	..
Appleton Company	25	27½	..
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	..	..
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅛	..
Arlington Mills	38½	41½	..
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	103	106	..
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3¼	..
Automobile Banking$1.50 pf	15¼	17½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28	30	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	..	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅛	8⅜	..
*Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65	70	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	16¼	..
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29	32	..
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4⅛	4⅞	..
Brinks Inc	78	..	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅜	5½	..
Central Railway Signal A	38½	..	..
Chapman Valv Manufac	34¾	37¾	..
Collyer Insulated Wire Co.	12⅜	14⅜	..
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	29½	..
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	107	..	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾	..
Draper Corporation	68½	72½	..
Eastern Corporation	59⅜	63⅜	..
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼	..
Exolon Co	11	14	..
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17	..
Family Loan Society pf A	15	17	..
Franklin Process	31¼	34¼	..
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½	..
General Fire Extinguisher	15	17	..
General Machinery	27¾	30¾	..
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12¾	14¾	..
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22	..
Graton & Knight Co	15¾	23⅜	..
Gratin & Knight Co 7 pf	69½	74½	..
Gratin & Knight Co pr pf	25	28	..
Great Northern Paper Co	39	41½	..
Greenfield Tap & Die 56 pf	61	66	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18½	..	..
Harrington & Richardson	4⅝	5½	..
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	10¾	..
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12½	15¾	..
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19	21¼	..
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25	27¼	..
Hooker Electro Chem	18¾	20¾	..
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	38	41	..
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	45	47	..
Keith George E Co	9	10½	..
Kendall Company	9½	11½	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	18	20	..
Kine-Seley Corp	7¾	9	..
Landers Frary & Clark	20	23	..
Lawrence Portland Cement	16¼	18½	..
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24½	..
Lincoln Stores 7	105	110	..
Marathon Paper Mills	32¼	34¾	..
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	55¾	57	..
Merck & Co	29⅜	32⅛	..
Merrimack Manufacturing	25	27	..
*Merrimack Manufacturing pf	83	86	..
Mid-West Refining	100	3.50	..
Millers Falls Company	9	11	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅞	6¾	..
Nashawena Mills	12½	14½	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	10	12	..
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	51	55	..
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½	..
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½	..
National Shirt Shops	4½	5½	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	37	40½	..
Newmarket Manufac Co	39½	43½	..
Nicholson File Company	34	37	..
Nonquitt Mills	27	30	..
Ohio Finance	14¼	16¼	..
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾	..
Plymouth Cordage Company	100	105	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	14	17	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	32	35	..
Quinset Mills	32	32	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	4½	5¼	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	16½	18½	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19½	21½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	20	23	..
Sanford Mills	25	29	..
Submarine Signal Co	27¾	30¾	..
Tampax Inc	35⅝	43⅜	..
Triumph Exolosive Inc	3⅛	4	..
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	45	..
United Elastic Corp	7¾	9	..
U S Envelope Company	46½	51½	..
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	105½	110½	..
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39	42	..
WJR Radio Station Detroit	26¼	29¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19½	..	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	88	..	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	13¾	15¾	..
Warner & Swasey Co	20	22	..
Western Real Est Trustees	32	..	..
Weston Manufacturing	35½	38½	..

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103	104½
Cen Maine Power	4	1965	109	110
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	108¼	109¾
Flordia Pub Ser	4	1956	103½	105
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	105	106½
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	110	111½
Keystone Public Ser		1978	104	106½
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	
Narragansett El	3½	1968	110	111½
N. Y. State El & G	3¾	1964	111	112½
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	104½	106
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104½	
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Gas & El	3½	1966	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	109	110½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106¼	109¼
Arkansas Pow & Lt $7 pf	87	90½
Blackstone V G&E 6 pf	90	94
Blackstone V G&E 6 pf	113	..
Buff Niag 6.4 pf	16¾	18¾
*Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	83½	86½
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	65	69
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	105½	108½
Gen'l Wat G&E $3 pf	40½	43½
Interstate Nat Gas	20½	23½
Jamaica Water Supply	26	29
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101	105
Kansas P & L 4½ pf	101	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100	103
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111	114
New Rochelle Wat pf	9½	12½
No States Power Del 5 pf	111	114
No States Power Del 6 pf	63½	67½
No States Power Del 7 pf	69½	73½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	111¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	110½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113	116
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	82½	86½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	108¼
Pub Serv Okla 5 pf	104	106
Public Electric Lt pf	82	86
Roch Gas & E pf	96	99½
Roch Gas & E 6 pf	103	106
San Diego Gas & Elec	14½	15½
Savannah Elec & Pr 6 pf	98	100½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20	22
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	20½	22
Texas El Serv 6 pf	99½	103½
Texas Pwr & Lt 6 pf	106	104
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¼	15¾

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	21	23¼
Do 6 pf	112	..
Do 7 pf	140	144
Beverly Gas & Electric	51	55½
Brockton Gas Light	5	6
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
Do 7 pf	108½	112½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103	..
Conn Light & Power	41¾	44¼
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	112	115
Eastern Utilities Asso	22½	24½
Do conv	21	23¼
Fall River Gas Works	18½	23½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	43¼
*Green Mountain Power pf	67	71
Hartford Electric Light	57	60
Haverhill Electric	37	41
Haverhill Gas Light	9½	11½
Holyoke Water Power	14¾	16¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38½	42½
Lowell Electric Light	45	49
Lynn Gas & Electric	77	82
Mass Power & Light pf	15¼	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	26¾	29¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55	57
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	14⅞	17⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	34	37
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	69½	72½
Do $6 pr ln	65½	69½
Do $7 pf	9½	11½
Do $6 pf	8¾	10¾
*Newport Electric	25½	27½
Providence Gas	7	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	..
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	8⅞	10¼
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	107	..
Western Mass Companies	24	26½

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16	17½
Bank of New York (.40)	336	344
Bankers Trust (2)	54	56
Brooklyn Trust (4)	67½	72½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	30½	32½
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	45¼	47¼
Commercial (8)	170	183
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (8)	42½	44½
Empire Trust (3)	45½	48½
First National (100)	1450	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	286	291
Irving Trust (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38¾	40¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (2)	27	28¼
New York Trust (15)	98½	101½
Public (1½)	30	32
Tile Guarantee & Trust	3½	4⅛

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	45	47½
Merchants National (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	67	72
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	240
Second National (4)	138	148
†State Street Trust (8)	303	318
United States Trust (.80)	11	13
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37¼	39
Continental Illinois (4)	89	91

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55¾	57¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¼	29¾
American Equitable (1)	21	22½
American Insur Newark (½a)	13½	15
American Re-Insurance(1.60a)	46½	48½
American Reserve (1e)	12½	14½
American Surety (2½)	49¾	51¾
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	629	647
Carolina (1.30a)	29¾	31½
City of New York (1.30)	23	24½
Conn General Life (.80)	26½	28
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	129	132½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9½	11
Franklin Fire (1a)	31	33
General Reinsurance (½g)	42	43½
Georgia Home (1a)	24¼	26¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	10¾	12¼
Globe & Rutgers	9	11
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	90½	93½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Homestead (1)	18½	20
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	3⅜	4⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	63¼	66¼
National Fire (2)	64¾	66¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Amsterdam Casulty (.85)	19¼	20½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	16¼	17¾
*North River (1)	25¾	27¼
Northeast Insurance	5½	6½
Phoenix (2a)	91	95
Prov Wash (1a)	36½	38½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27½	29
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3⅜	4⅜
St Paul Fire (8)	257	268
Springfield (4½a)	130	133
*Standard Accident	52½	55½
Sun Life (15)	200	240
Travelers (16)	410	420
U S Fid & G (1)	24	25½
U S Fire (2)	52¾	54¾
Westchester (1.20a)	36½	38½

*Ex-dividend. aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.39	2.62
Amerex Hold	13.00	14.50
Am Business Shrs	2.73	2.99
Alex Houghton Fd	10.61	11.41
Boston Fund	13.60	14.62
British Type Inv	.11	.21
Broad St Inv	21.01	22.71
Bullock Fund	12.26	13.44
Can Inv Fund	2.60	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	25.94	27.67
Chemical Fund	16.81	..
*Christiana Sec	2530.00	2730.00
Commodity Corp	10.25	11.21
Consol Inv Trs	27.50	30.00
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.19
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	17.59	18.69
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.47	11.12
Equitable Inv Corp	24.59	26.44
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.00	18.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.70	16.89
Fund Investors Inc	15.55	17.04
Gen Capital	26.67	28.68
Gen Investors Tr	4.35	4.69
Incorp Investors Tr	14.16	15.23
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.90	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.25	1.37

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked
B-1	....	25.19
B-2	....	12.85
B-3	....	9.85
B-4	....	3.69
K-1	15.93	14.95
K-2	....	12.73
S-1	....	25.19
S-2	....	12.85
S-3	....	9.85
S-4	....	3.69

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	125.75	30.13	18.24
Net change	—.24	—.08	—.01
Previous close	125.90	30.21	18.25
1941 high —	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

United Carbon Co. Gains

United Carbon Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $957,801 after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $2.41 a share on the common stock. This compared with $902,371 or $2.27 a share in the first half of 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅞	8⅝
American Hardware Co	24	26½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	5¾	7
†Amoskeag Company	23	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	..

Double-Horsepower Engine For Planes Facing Tests

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—An aircraft engine designed to produce twice as much horsepower per pound of weight as the lightest engines now in use has been under secret development near here.

It will be test-flown early next week in a preliminary, two-cylinder design to determine its power output under service conditions, it was learned today.

Test stand checks have indicated an output of 65 horsepower per cylinder, and a reliable source said that the inventors expect to obtain two horsepower per pound in a 2,400-horsepower unit to be constructed.

The average aircraft engine develops a little less than one horsepower per pound.

Alfred B. Bennett, President of the Bennett Air Service, who will make the flight tests, declined to name the inventors.

The engineering work has been a private enterprise not connected with any branch of the armed forces.

The engine has no valves and no carburetor. Fuel is injected directly into the combustion chambers.

Each cylinder has a combustion chamber at both ends. That particular principle is not new in engine design, but it never has been applied successfully to airplane power plants.

It makes possible twice as many explosions—that is, power impulses—per pound of weight as can be obtained from the ordinary four-cycle gasoline engine.

Wealth in Nova Scotian Moss

OTTAWA (CP)—A new industry with intriguing possibilities as a source of foreign exchange may emerge from shallow Nova Scotia ocean beds.

Officials of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada say the discovery of abundant quantities of a small seaweed known as Irish or carrageen moss on rocky ledge bottoms along the Nova Scotia coast has spurred Canada's research interest in the plant's commercial potentialities.

Since the outbreak of war prices of bleached Irish moss have skyrocketed from the prewar range of seven or eight cents a pound for lower grades to about 25 cents a pound. Top quality moss which formerly brought 50 cents a pound now brings several times that figure.

If a Canadian Irish moss industry can be developed economically, officials said, it will benefit the Dominion in two ways: By conserving money formerly spent to import the plant from Europe and by attracting United States dollars to Canada.

Already there have been reports of representatives of interested American corporations visiting Nova Scotia.

Raked by hand from small rowboats or dories, Irish moss when dried and bleached to its finished form has a wide variety of uses, particularly as a clarifying agent in the oil industry.

It is used also to "stabilize" chocolate milk and prevent formation of crystals in ice cream, and in water paints, hair fixatives, soaps, shoe stains, and leather dressings. In the canning industry it is used to prevent soft fish breaking up under rough handling.

Possibility of developing the infant industry in Canada now is being explored by the Research Board, its efforts stimulated by discovery in August, 1940, of several hundred acres near Lismore, Nova Scotia. Substantial quantities have also been found near Pictou, Nova Scotia, supplies of somewhat lower quality near Rustico, Prince Edward Island, and inferior quality moss in Malpeque Bay, Prince Edward Island.

The plant grows in clumps below low-tide levels. Several leaves of red brown or light green grow from a small disk-like growth attached to the rock or ledge bottom where the plant is found.

Roosevelt to Isolationists

Continued from Page 1

to continue to claim title to their party.

It would appear that the President's immediate purpose is to isolate the isolationists from the party which Mr. Roosevelt's leadership has unquestionably dominated for nine years and three Presidential elections, with a view to removing entirely the isolationists influence and isolationist imprint from it.

Others Who Oppose

While Senators Wheeler, Clark of Missouri and Walsh are the main isolationist "campaigners," to use the President's phrase, there are a number of other Democratic Senators who stand out as regular voting opponents on the major foreign policies of the Administration and as far as "record votes" represent a "campaign" against the "principles and policies" of the Democratic Party, then they, also, come under Mr. Roosevelt's strictures.

These other Democratic Senators whose names are to be found in opposition to the Lend-Lease Act and the draft extension bill are Alva B. Adams of Colorado, Homer T. Bone of Washington, William J. Bulow of South Dakota, Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Pat McCarran of Nevada, and Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina.

Even from this list however, it would be inaccurate to leave the impression that the main body of isolationist strength comes from the Democratic Party. A few of its leaders are among the principal isolationist strategists, but it is only fair to say that the Democrats who are isolationist are the minority of their party, while the Republicans who are isolationist are the majority of their party.

Message Reactions

Only the most obvious and conventional reactions were apparent in Congress today as a result of President Roosevelt's short message on his talks with Winston Churchill. The Administration's critics wisecracked a little and the Administration's supporters received the message with approval.

Senator Clark of Missouri thought the President's message referring to freedom of worship would "be a shock to his ally Stalin" and Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California remarked that "It's a pretty bold man who will guarantee the freedom of religion practiced by Joseph Stalin." Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio observed that the message added little to the original announcement.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, said that the message "emphasizes the high aims set forth in the joint statement issued by the President and Mr. Churchill, which aims, in my opinoin, will find a universal response in the hearts of all lovers of human freedoms."

In the field of defense action, as apart from the field of defense talk, it was stated that Russia has already placed war orders in the United States totaling approximately $1,000,000,000 and it was indicated that 10 per cent of these supplies will have been delivered within the next few weeks.

It was pointed out that the United States has been able to meet all Russian requests for aviation gasoline for immediate deliveries and that some fighter planes, originally built for the British, are already in Russia and others are on the way.

Italy and Hungary Asking Still More Land, Croats Say

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Croats here today said both Italy and Hungary were demanding more territory from Croatia—the new kingdom established from the remnants of Yugoslavia.

Italy, they said, has dismissed the Croat civil administration in one entire district, claiming the Croats are not vigorous enough in combatting Communism and are not displaying ability to fight bands of Serb insurgents.

The Coats said Italy wants the entire Dalmatian Coast and territory extending inland for 50 miles.

Authorized German sources, when asked whether it was true that Italy already had occupied Croat territory beyond that originally agreed upon, said they could not go into details.

"Discussions at present merely concern the fulfillment of a mutual agreement which had already been so far advanced that only its entry on geographical maps was lacking," they said.

N. Y. Port's Business At High for Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Customs House figures disclosed that New York's port traffic last month reached a new high for the year, with 1,170 vessels aggregating 3,925,432 net tons entering and leaving.

Shipping circles attributed the increased volume to heavy lend-lease cargoes moving to the United Kingdom and to the Red Sea and China, as well as to coastal cities handling strategic defense materials.

The total compared with 1,102 ships of 3,530,623 net tons last May, the previous peak month of 1941; and 1,103 vessels of 3,590,274 net tons in July of 1940.

Hull Hints U. S. Won't Recognize Spratly Seizures

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull indicated today that the United States would view with concern and refuse to recognize any formal Japanese annexation of additional Pacific islands in the Spratly group now shown as Japanese possessions in new Tokyo maps.

He told his press conference that he had no official information concerning any Japanese claims to the islands and coral reefs stretching close to the Philippine Islands.

In general, however, Secretary Hull said the American Government had made clear its policy in opposition to territorial conquest in the Pacific as well as elsewhere.

The new maps in Tokyo indicated an extension of the Japanese annexation of the Spratly Islands in 1939.

The seven islands in the Spratly group, over which Japan assumed jurisdiction in 1939, had been occupied by France in 1933, but the Japanese contended they were ownerless.

The annexation at that time was looked upon with some misgivings by officials here because it gave the Japanese a strategic position in the South China Sea, off the coast of French-Indo China, where Japan only recently acquired military and naval bases.

Frontier Garb in Style Again

Ralph L. Carr Ray H. Talbot

At Colorado State Fair time, residents of Pueblo revert to western attire. Shown above in a horse-drawn rig in one of last year's parades during fair week are the Governor of Colorado wearing a black hat and the President of the Colorado State Fair Commission wearing a white one.

Keynotes of Colorado Fair Are Patriotism and Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—The patriotic theme will be interwoven into the 1941 Colorado State Fair, which will be held here Aug. 25 through Aug. 29, according to Frank H. Means, Fair Manager. The part agriculture is playing in national defense will be featured in exhibits. Industrial displays also will put defense in the foreground.

An elaborate patriotic fireworks display will conclude each night's grandstand performance, giving the dramatic touch to defense.

More than 150,000 Coloradoans and tourists from other states are expected to see the exhibits. The new Agricultural Building will be used for the first time and will provide streamlined space for many departments.

In a message to the Nation, Gov. Ralph L. Carr stated: "The stockmen and farmers of Colorado have been striving for years to turn out a better quality of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, of sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, and potatoes. In the exhibits you will see the results of these efforts. Blue ribbons never have been blue enough to reward the owners of entries adequately for the splendid work they have done.

Triumph of Pioneers

"The State Fair of Colorado is a triumph for the men and women who have reclaimed the Rocky Mountain West with the plow and irrigation shovel. Come to Pueblo and join with them in the observance of these happy accomplishments. Colorado welcomes you with open arms."

Judging in some departments will start Aug. 24, the day before the Fair is opened to the public. Monday, first day of the Fair, will be Children's Day, when all school children will be admitted free, that they may benefit from the educational advantages of the show and exhibits.

More than 500 members of 4-H clubs, who are the various county champions, will spend the week encamped at the Fair in special dormitories. They will compete in their own buildings in all lines of rural endeavor, farming, and homemaking. They will parade their champion stock on Aug. 28. The annual milkmaid contest, said to be the only one of its kind in America, will be a feature of Aug. 27 in front of the grandstands. During the week the boys and girls will visit many industries and stores.

On Aug. 26 Pueblo stores and industries will close at noon so residents may attend the exposition. Aug. 27 will be set aside for Governor's Day and Northern Colorado visitors. Aug. 28 will be Arkansas Valley Day and Aug. 29 will be Stockmen's Day. Sale of prize-winning fat stock will be a feature of the day.

Parades Each Day

High school bands from all sections of the State will come to the Fair on various days, to serenade the grounds and lead parades. There will be several parades each day, some downtown and others at the fair grounds, ranging from prize-winning stock to mardi gras revelers.

Practically all of Pueblo's stores are covered with false fronts, replicas of the pioneer western stores. Puebloans are in 10-gallon hats, cowboy boots, and gaudy cowboy clothes.

Flier 'Harvests' the Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASCO, Wash.—A sack of wheat lost in tall stubble is sighted by a young flier in a plane overhead who thereupon tilts his wings as a sign to the driver of a truck. The truck then goes to the spot and picks up the lost sack. The action is repeated many times until as many as 600 sacks, worth $2 each, are retrieved on 1,000 acres of wheat land.

This scene was enacted many times following this summer's harvest in the Big Bend wheat country of Eastern Washington. The idea was originated by George W. Shoemaker. It has been a happy arrangement all around. Not only has it saved otherwise lost wheat, but has earned for young Shoemaker extra dollars with which to pay for the rental of a plane in which to get the flying hours necessary to qualify him for what he hopes to become, a pilot instructor in the Army.

When the great combines go over the rolling wheat lands of the Big Bend they cut the grain, head it, thresh it, clean it, and pour it into sacks which are sewed with a quick zip of a machine and dropped through a chute to the ground. A truck follows and picks them up—except those overlooked

This year, because the wheat has grown unusually tall, the stubble left by the combine, which takes only the tops, has been unusually high. This has made the sacks, flat on the ground, harder to find.

Mr. Shoemaker, working as a topographical engineer on the Columbia Basin irrigation project, heard farmers tell instances of having recovered a few of these lost sacks which they counted as so much "velvet." From his practice plane the flier had seen these sacks and knew they were visible from the air. He told the farmers as much, with the result that they got together on this summer's successful plan.

Kate Archibald

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern; good profits. Finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-63, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FLORIDA—Spanish type, 3-bedrooms, 2 baths, maids' quarters, garage; 100-foot front; excellent location Coral Gables, Fla. Owner 810 E. Birch Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—MAKE MONEY in your spare time at home. No canvassing. Nationally advertised line of children's clothes; patented features. Generous commissions. Send name and give telephone number for free booklet, "Make Your Dreams Come True." Address C. T. McGREW, 243 First Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

RIVER view apartment to share with lady; reasonable; complete privacy. COBURN, 405 East 54th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-2785.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, nr. Charles River—Living room, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen-dinette. Lib. 5712, eves. and Sunday Ken 5693.

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48. En. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Lady wants two room unfurnished housekeeping apt., East Side, Midtown; Private house. Write Box Z 13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

CARE FOR CHILDREN

VERY spacious private home situated on 350 acre hilltop, Harrison, Maine, welcomes children, Christian Scientists, who need special care and training. Private tutoring or public school. Wonderful outdoor life. References required. Address Miss Rogers, Secretary, Summit Spring Manor, Harrison, Maine.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FARMS FOR SALE

SUDBURY, MASS.—Old colonial lovely house in sound condition, panelling, fireplaces, acreage; beautiful view. Write P.O. Box 64, Wellesley.

FOR RENT

APT.—Old colonial house; centrally located; garden, 3 fireplaces, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, heated, con. hot water; all-year occupancy.

COTTAGE—Five rooms, bath, 3 fireplaces, continuous hot water, all-year occupancy. Apply M. S. JORDAN, 137 Washington St., Marblehead, Mass.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from—Deposits accepted.

CHARLES E. MORRIS

In the Wholesale Fur Market

328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th

On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Woman for housekeeper and cook; man for gardener handy knowledge general farm work; country all year. Write Box K-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN OR MAN

for second work; driver's license preferred; fond of children. Call, BIG. 5311.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LOUIS HARRIS

INCORPORATED

Montclair, New Jersey

require the services of educated, intelligent young women desiring to enter the department store field as a career. Experience is helpful but not absolutely essential. Advancement is assured for those qualifying for better positions after the training period. Apply in person Monday to Friday from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.—2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

NURSEMAID or Mother's helper and cook, general maid wanted for family, Cleveland, O., in winter. East in summer; good home; state experience and references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD TYPIST wanted for financial reports; one with experience in bookkeeping preld. Box N-18 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Reliable woman or girl for general housekeeping; children school age; modern home; good wages; character reference required. Write Box N-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA—Beautiful Lake home, 150 feet directly facing Lake Carlos; 2 story modern home built for summer and winter; 3 bedrooms; garage. Write Clara M. Jacke, 608 16th Street, Oakland, California.

NAHANT, MASS., on Hill, Overlooking Boston Harbor—9 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, 2-car garage, 1000 gallon tank for oil ourner; 12 mi. from Boston. Call Nahant 0095, 24 Sunset Rd.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS.—62 Bradford St. Comfortable Home; 4 bedrooms, attractive grounds; desirable neighborhood. References asked. Apply realtors of district. $55 month.

OWNER'S HOME FOR RENT

Beautifully furnished home for rent, Hingham, Mass; 4 full baths and 2 lavatories, library, panelled dining room, club room etc; 2-car garage, oil heat. Call Hingham 1158.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston, vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122

Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS

Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Sanitary Vans, 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

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ADVERTISER has Patented Plastic Invention interesting Cosmetic Trade for disposal. Write Box S-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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CEDAR-CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape. Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore. Tray breakfasts. Miss A. F. Webster, Tel. 697, Osterville.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages. South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28, midway between Canal and Provincetown — Heated rooms, baths; breakfast served. P. O. Box 44 MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

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RADIO REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE

GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

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FOR SALE

CHATHAM, N. J.—New 6-room and bath-house, attached garage, air-fired heat, screened porch, lot 80x100; convenient to school and center; well constructed; good neighborhood. $7250

Suitable terms for right buyer.

See at

16 DUNBAR STREET

For Owner's Representative, Tel. SUM. 6-0273

PROPERTY & FURNISHINGS

of Rest Home, established 1909, for sale. Ideal location in Wellesley, Mass. Must arrange own financing. For details write Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOTEL MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Opp. The Mother Church

A convenient place to stop when in Boston

Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00

Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00

28th Year Monitor Advertising

HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

BRONX, N. Y., 3136 Hull Ave.—Large sunny room, 2 exposures; privileges; only guest; near 8th Ave. Subway, Concourse, 205th St. Swenson.

CONCORD, MASS.—"Homeworth", 5 Sudbury Road. Rooms available for permanent guests. Breakfast optional. Mrs. E. W. Crouch. Tel. 5330.

N. Y. C.—Historical Washington Square—Excellent transportation facilities; master bedroom with private bath for woman. $12.00 weekly. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th (Near Washington Sq.)—Large sunny single room, private house, running water. ST. 9-7740.

N. Y. C. (West 116th) B'way at Columbia University—Large nicely furnished single room; private home; south and west exposures; overlooking Hudson. UN. 4-0348.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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WOMEN to sell well known cosmetics and toiletries used by both men and women. Highest commission and bonus paid. Call Rittenhouse 5096 (Philadelphia, Pa.).

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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HOUSEKEEPER, reliable woman, wishes position, small adult family, fair salary. Time for study desired. Protestant. Write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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STORES TO LET

STORE FOR RENT

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PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

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VOICE, PIANO—Taught by Dorothy Johnson. Graduate of Eastman School of Music. 41 Mason Street, Somerville Mass. Som. 8260.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

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Sold—Rented—Repaired

ARCADE TYPEWRITER

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WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Bon Voyage Flowers Anywhere

Going on a Visit?

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc

901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090 — Medford Branch 242 High St. Mystic 0600

CANNING SEASON

Jars, Good Luck Rubbers, Canners, etc.—Jelly Glasses

Start Fall Lawn Seeding NOW

R. W. Shattuck & Co.

441 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0114

BACK TO SCHOOL

Dresses for girls of teen age

MARY ALYCE SPECIALTY SHOP

451 Mass. Ave., Arlington 1318

BOSTON—Dorchester

Chloe Carry Pastry Shop

Cakes, Rolls and Pastry

THE SHOP

THAT QUALITY BUILT

481 Geneva Ave. Tel. COL. 2627

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions

15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.

172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale

A Service for Every Household

A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.

READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

AUGUST SALE

of Fine Furs and Coats

128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker

ANNOUNCE

PRESENT PRICES

on all stock merchandise through August. Fall prices will be higher.

RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE COMPANY

610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner

Brookline Village

Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.

FLORIST

267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600

Member F. T. D.

Barnaby Florists

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter

ESSO

Complete and Competent Service for Your Car

On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association. LON 8963

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Flowers

Superior Service

Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING

KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP

844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

Gas and Oil

Our Lubrication Jobs Include Checking of Brake, Fluid and Battery.

S. H. McCARTNEY

104 Mt. Auburn Street

Kirkland 7730 Trowbridge 1500

FISKE'S

Breakfast—Luncheon

Dinner

Breakfast served at 7 a. m.

Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681

Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265

Newton Center Las. 2183

YELLOW CABS

Call KIRKLAND 3000

Prompt, Courteous Service

Prices Reduced 40%

RUSSELL R. CAMERON

Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and

GOOD LUCK *Jar Rubbers*

26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

Cocomalt

Hood's French-American Ice Cream

Fresh Peach Ice Cream 70c qt.

SAGE'S

Harvard Square Belmont Center

Tro. 2211 Bel. 4500

DEDHAM

Geishecker's

See Our One of a Kind Dresses

Smart Accessories for the Whole Family

670 High Street Dedham 0819

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney

Insurance

574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG

Plumbing and Heating

Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling

1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular

All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order

King's Corner

North Leominster

Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

A Complete Stock of NEW FALL HATS

with beauty and originality to appeal to everyone—*and*

Only one of a kind!

All headsizes—Prices $1.98 and up

SPILLANE MILLINERY

550 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for

Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

F. H. Lane Company

CLOTHIERS

Fall Suits, Topcoats and Hats Now Ready

Surprising reasonable prices. Come in and look them over.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1941

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

Proper lubrication will help you save gas

Let us service your car now

Green and Drewett

Mobilgas

7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. J. Atwood—*Grocer*

520 Main Street Tel. 980

WE SELL

Radios, Refrigerators, Washers, Ranges, Oil Burners

WE SERVICE

Any Home Appliance

MUNSEY'S

HEATING and APPLIANCE CO., INC.

12 Winter Street Tel. 2379

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOLYOKE

August Sale of FURS

Steiger's offer foremost Fashions for 1942. Buy during this August Fur Sale and save.

Fur Department . . . 3rd floor

Steiger's

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear

Natural Bridge Shoes

NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street

Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S

"Orange Wrap"

BREAD

320 PARK STREET

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation

A. E. Dauphinee, Manager

Junction Route 28 and East Main Street

Tel. Hyannis 686

Gas and Electric Appliances

GLENWOOD GE HOTPOINT

Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

August Sale of Furs

Wider selections and bigger values than ever!

CHERRY & WEBB'S

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

See the New Fall Styles in Sweaters for Men and Boys

Earlington's SWEATERS

490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

Phone: 26523

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.

Buick Dealer

1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Buick

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars

OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326

Choice Groceries Carefully Selected

Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Birds Eye Products

Bateman's

1785 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0223

Brother and sister will find here everything smart and colorful in back-to-school clothes, reasonably priced.

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.

Chevrolet—Oldsmobile

Used Cars With an O K That Counts

COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars

Authorized GULF Dealer

39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY

Fresh Pasteurized

MILK and CREAM

From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy

We Specialize in

Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk

LEXINGTON 0017

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards

A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

Our August Fur Sale

Going on now

CHERRY & WEBB'S

Lowell, Mass.

Morse & Beals

FLORISTS

66 MERRIMACK STREET

PHONE 8456

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

Wear a
CLIPPER CRAFT
Hollywood Suit
Styled by Dunbar Dixon
Here's a Man's suit that's winning top honors. Originated in Hollywood among best-dressed screen stars.
Still Only **$25**
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
In the Men's Store

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW at KOTZEN'S 37th AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Save 10 to 33⅓%
Easy terms, of course, at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET
MALDEN SQUARE
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Go to the Wholesale House with Mr. Gordon and Save on
FUR COATS
CALL MALDEN 5868
Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street Malden

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

For Complete Back to SCHOOL OR COLLEGE NEEDS
visit *Joslin's*
Malden Square • Malden 3600

frederics Inc.
Tru-curl permanent wave leaves your hair soft as silk.
Come in and try one
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
82 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0465-W

Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING and **HAT CLEANING**
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

Back to School and Back to
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 Pleasant Street, Maldon

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Up to 16 Square Yards
GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM
Laid Free to Your Floor!
$11.84
$1 Week
Beautiful New Patterns. Long Wearing Finish. Easily Cleaned.
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. Medford 42 Ferry St. Malden 544 Main St. Melrose

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET
Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
SCHOOL DAYS ARE DUE SOON
Will your children be ready? Come to Wing's for fashionable clothing, etc. Modestly priced.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon. Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Fuel
Akin-Denison Co.
Paint
206 UNION STREET

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Willey's Inc.
Back-to-School Clothes
at Willey's are new, smart, tempting. You'll love them.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
Shoe Comfort and Style
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Boys' and Men's
Smart Clothes
for
School and College
BESSE-CLARKE
223 NORTH STREET AT SUMMER

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CRIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

BUSINESS AS USUAL
A thousand apologies for our appearance
Alterations necessitate our looking this way
Remick's

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0830

AUGUST FUR SALE NOW IN PROGRESS
Buy Now and Save
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
IT'S THE STAR
For Low Prices on Foods of Quality!
Be sure to visit Somerville's fastest growing fine food store this weekend—hundreds of savings await you!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

The Kiddie Shoppe
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 9055
Back to School
We are well stocked to meet your every need in the latest fall styles
Air Conditioned for your Comfort

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

★ Star Market Co. ★
Tender—Delicious—So Good! Native Calves' Liver
55c lb.
Received Fresh Daily
24 Mt. Auburn Street Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Try Our
LUNCHEON
Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cavton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SUSSEX. 12 Church Rd, Hove 1920. CENTRAL AGENCY. Good posts for experienced Hotel Staff for Bristol, Cooks, cook-generals, Children's Nurse for Surrey & Sussex.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close 'buses, Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	S	A	L	S		S	C	O	N	E	S		
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787

ENGLAND

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Citizenship

It is not at the polling place but in the town meeting where the first scene in the great drama of government is enacted.

Unquestionably, all citizens should vote, but not before they have been prepared for the task. Government is a group activity. No person is capable of exercising the rights of citizenship who does not understand the machinery of his Government. Periodically we hear the slogan "Get out the vote," but an ignorant vote is no contribution to the public welfare.

It is in organization that we learn the basic principles of government, and the art of assembly furnishes the educational processes by which the individual learns to demonstrate these principles. Here he learns to maintain his own rights and to respect the rights of others—always in strict accordance with law. Here he learns the duties of officers and their limitations—what they can do and what they cannot do. Here he learns to respect and obey law.

It is a straight highway from the organization to the ballot box, and it should be travelled by each individual. We neglect a great opportunity if we fail to provide a clear passage on this road.

Awana Slaker-James

This column will appear on Tuesdays and Fridays and will be devoted to a simple, interesting, and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. While it is realized that during the summer period organization activities are not necessarily at their height, we would like to point out that the current series will be invaluable in scrapbook form for future reference. Readers are invited to send in questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Letters to Parents

Caddo Gap, Ark.

A school superintendent in Arkansas has adopted the happy practice of sending letters to the patrons of his district. Parents who have children in this school receive letters twice a year explaining the progress of their boys and girls and inviting their further co-operation. The qualities of citizenship and attention to studies are emphasized to help parents to better understanding of their own children. If the child has not done his duty as a student or a school citizen, the fact is pointed out in a way that promotes closer relationship between parent and teacher. This plan requires more time than the sending out of formal report cards, but it pays big dividends in understanding.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Women are being used as taxi drivers in an eastern city. We wonder how long it will take a woman to fumble around in her purse for the right amount of change?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Leon Henderson says there must be some curb on installment buying. From now on, dealers should be in a position to offer uneasy terms.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Maybe it's all right to curb installment buying, but looking back a few years, we must admit we'd rather see a collector than a wolf at the door.

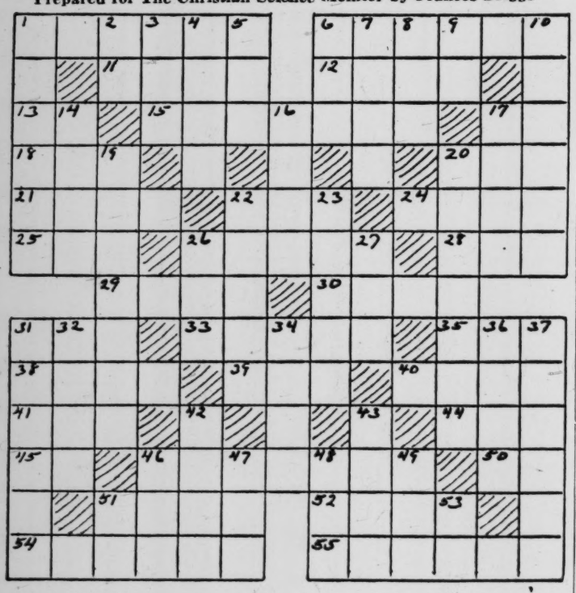
A Verse for Today . . .

Thine, O LORD, *is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O* LORD, *and thou art exalted as head above all.*

—I CHRON. 29:11

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is a well-known Spanish violoncellist?
6—What cakes are popular in Scotland?
11—What do you call a prescribed allowance of food?
12—What is a bar or rod from which to hang something?
13—Musical note.
15—What was name of fox in medieval beast epic?
17—Manuscript (abbr.).
18—Head of a plant is called what?
20—Cistern.
21—Is indebted to
22—What is coarse part of flax?
24—What may be made on a pillow with bobbins and pins?
25—Short sleep is what?
26—What are dominoes called?
28—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
29—What implement loosens soil and cuts furrows?
30—Man's name.
31—Very small.
33—What is first name of Miss Barrie, screen actress?
35—First woman.
38—A leveret grows up to be what?
39—Where is Stalingrad (abbr.)?
40—What Greek hero was next to Achilles in prowess and beauty?
41—Possessive pronoun.
44—Unity
45—What is easternmost of maritime provinces of Canada (abbr.)?
46—What do you call the actual sitting of a court?
50—What is Latin for "and"?
51—Prometheus was said to have brought what to man?
52—What is a river celebrated by Burns?
54—The woodwaxen has flowers of what color?
55—What was first name of one who composed music for Gilbert's poems?

Down

1—What vegetable fiber is valuable for spinning?
2—What is the Coyote State (abbr.)?
3—Melody
4—What is a plant of onion family?
5—Pen for swine is what?
6—Mineral spring.
7—What is used for stoppers for bottles?
8—Aged.
9—What is symbol for neon?
10—What was relationship of Artemis to Apollo?
14—What State of U. S. grows much corn?
16—Middle of the day is what?
17—What spice is made from external covering of a nutmeg?
19—Margaret Sidney wrote of whom and how they grew?
20—What city of California was once the capital?
22—What is a citadel?
23—Dandelions are what?
26—An arrow is propelled from what?
27—Speak.
31—What sound is made by a horse?
32—Devours.
34—What are fruits having hard shells?
36—What is a weathercock?
37—What is an English city on Exe River?
42—What is a cipher?
43—A portal is what?
46—What is yellow ocher?
47—Stitch.
48—Girl's name.
49—Negative.
51—Flemish (abbr.).
53—A New England State (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Abalones Can Be Made to Manufacture Pearls to Order?

The abalone is a mollusk. It is known also as an ear-shell or sea-ear, due to the rough resemblance of its shape to that of the human ear. In the natural state it lives on submarine rocks near the shore and feeds on seaweed.

The inner surface of the abalone shell is covered with lovely iridescent nacre or mother-of-pearl. This substance has been used by the ton in inlay work in wood and jewelry, in buttoms, in seashore souvenirs, and the like.

Now, however, the abalone is being persuaded to produce pearls by request. There is a submarine gem farm for such pearl raising located a stone's throw from the surging Pacific breakers at La Jolla, California.

This "farm" includes several large concrete reservoirs with provision for replenishing their sea-water contents at regular intervals. The sides and bottoms of these tanks are dotted with abalones, which are fed eel grass, kelp, and wee little red sea worms. These abalones, carefully selected for the nacre-producing proclivities, are working. And theirs is a four-year job.

By a very delicate operation, a seed-pearl nucleus is inserted into an incision made from beneath the mantle of the abalone. And if that is properly and successfully done, and the abalone is thereafter kept

ABALONE SHELL

under natural conditions as to water, temperature, food, etc., for about four years, a genuine pearl will result.

The really amazing thing about this process is the fact that the product of the experiment is not a culture pearl, such as the Japanese produce from oysters sunk in cages. Pearls made by abalones under this process have been accepted, appraised, and paid for by regular pearl dealers and put on the market as genuine pearls.

Thus it is now possible, thanks to the experiments made at La Jolla laboratories, to produce under controlled conditions what, in nature, begins by accident and comes to a conclusion only as a result of a chain of successive further accidents—a chain which may be broken at any point along the way.

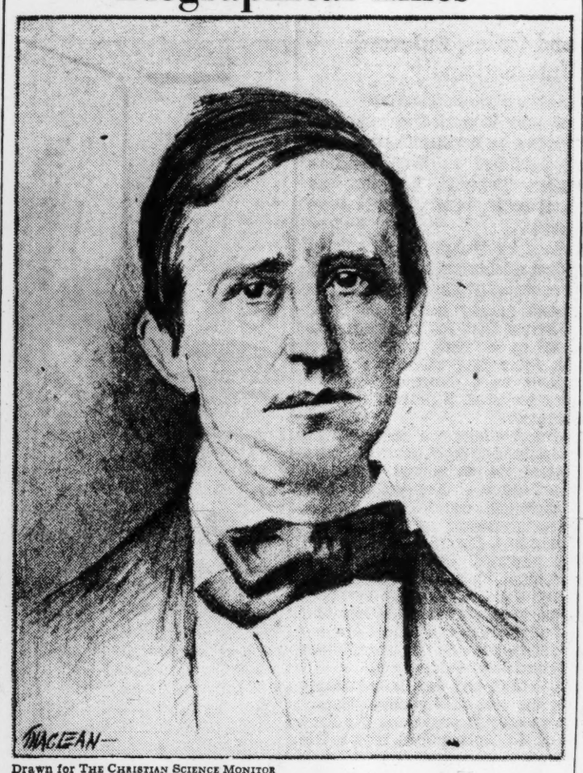
W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. Cape Glossa?
2. The Sorbonne?
3. The home State of Senator Tom Connally?
4. Kiev?
5. A boomerang?
6. The President of the Polish Government-in-Exile?
7. Fort Sherman?
8. The country which owns the Tirpitz?
9. A balboa used as the monetary unit?
10. The State which is famous for its mules?

(Answers appear on this page)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stephen Collins Foster

1826-1864

STEPHEN FOSTER has been called America's troubadour.
His compositions are the folk songs of the American people.
Like Robert Burns he sang the pure poetry of humble life.
Besides he adapted his words to melodies with rare ability.
He was born in Pittsburgh on the jubilee of Independence Day.
At an early age he showed extraordinary musical inclinations.
He liked to attend a church of "shouting colored people."
One day he picked out harmonies on his sister's guitar.
Another time he took hold of a flageolet in a music shop;
Then to the clerk's amazement he struck up "Hail Columbia" . . .
At school the boy absorbed knowledge without apparent effort.
But oh! the joy of a rambling about the woods and the hills!
Was not the rustling of leaves a graceful melody indeed?
Was not the twitter of birds a thing of beauty and delight?
Finally he began a diligent study of the flute and the piano.
And he burned much midnight oil over the works of the masters.

AT FIFTEEN young Stephen entered Jefferson College.
He studied French and German; he excelled in water colors.
But college life he did not like and home he soon returned.
In those days a group of friends usually met twice a week.
Stephen agreed to help these boys practice their singing.
They sang over and over again all the favorite Negro melodies.
Then came a time when they knew not where to turn for new ones.
"I have a surprise for you!" Stephen announced one evening.
Radiant, he laid before his friends two of his own compositions:
He had written "The Louisiana Bell" and "Old Uncle Ned." . . .

BUT THE FAMILY decided that he should earn a living.
And Stephen found himself doing bookkeeping in Cincinnati.
Soon he became acquainted with a man in the music business.
He had no idea of deriving any payment for his compositions.
He gave his new friend "Old Uncle Ned" and other melodies.
The man published the songs and made $10,000 out of them.
Crowds sang them everywhere, ignorant of the author's name.
Stephen Foster had started a new era in the world of lyrics.
Discovering him the public enabled him to discover himself. . . .
Love of the family was the musician's dominant passion.
Now he was happy; he could return home and remain there. . . .
He settled down quietly in a back room at the top of the house.
Then he devoted most of his time to study and composition.
It became more and more difficult to get him into society.
One day a lady arranged a party and invited the whole family.
"Be sure to ask Stephen to bring his flute," she pleaded.
"No party for me, my good friends," answered the musician.
"But tell Mrs. —— I will send my flute if she desires it! . . ."
Sometimes he would sit at the piano and improvise by the hour.

FOSTER WAS NOW launched on his career as a song writer.
He had finally made an arrangement with a New York publisher.
"The Old Folks at Home" was voiced by millions the world over.
He wrote songs from the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Vermont Hills.
He wrote songs of the Plains, of the pueblos, of the Indians.
He wrote cow-boy ballads, creole songs, and Negro spirituals. . . .
Over two hundred compositions have been attributed to him.
In his day his works were regarded as hobbies of the moment.
In our time the best of them are just as popular as ever.
Stephen Foster has a place among the great in the Hall of Fame.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

In Lighter Vein

The Surprise

A Greek scholar, visiting a women's college, was asked whether he would do the institution the compliment of translating their college motto into Greek. He agreed, and asked what the motto was.

It was placed before him, and he read the words: "Pep without purpose is piffle."—Tit-Bits.

Non-Swimmers Look Out

A scientist had just stated that if the earth were entirely flattened, the sea would be two miles deep all over the world. Reading this, the editor of a paper in Oklahoma reprinted it with his addition: "If any man is caught flattening this earth, shoot him on the spot. There is a whole lot of us in Oklahoma who can't swim."—The Kalends.

Just the Proprietor

A long queue waited outside the shop. On the door was a notice: "Opening at 10 a. m."

They waited patiently — but there were mutterings of indignation as a little old man tried to insert himself at the head of the queue. He was told to get out of that.

He tried again lower down, with the same result.

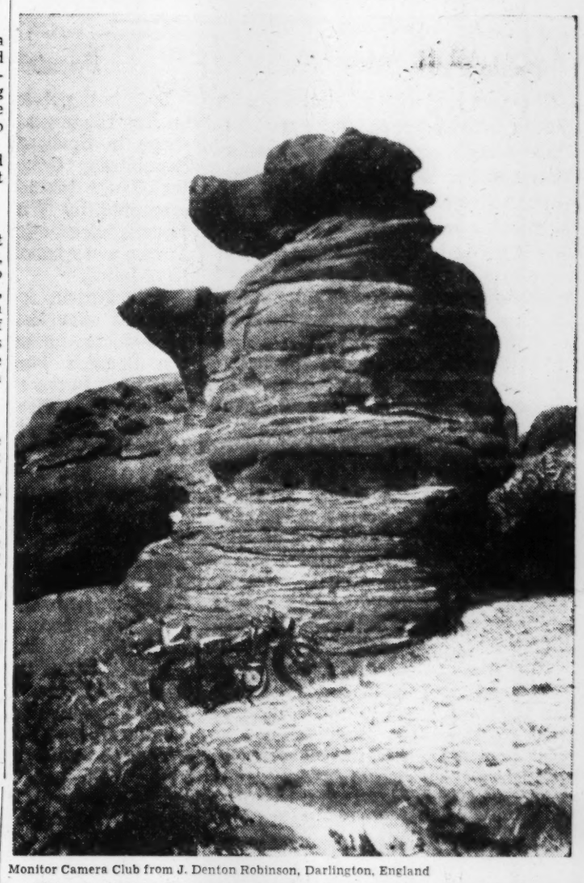
"All right, then," he said. "I shan't open the shop"—and walked away.—Answers.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The promontory of northwestern Epirus in ancient Greece, formerly Acroceraunia. This region has many severe thunderstorms.
2. A famous institution of learning in Paris, France; it derives its name from Robert de Sorbon.
3. Texas.
4. A town in northwestern Ukraine, U. S. S. R.
5. A curved wooden weapon used mainly by Australian natives, which when thrown returns to the thrower.
6. Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz is in England.
7. A U. S. Army fort three miles from Cristobal in the Canal Zone.
8. It is Germany's one large battleship.
9. Panama: U. S. money is the principal circulating medium.
10. Missouri.

Nature's Handiwork

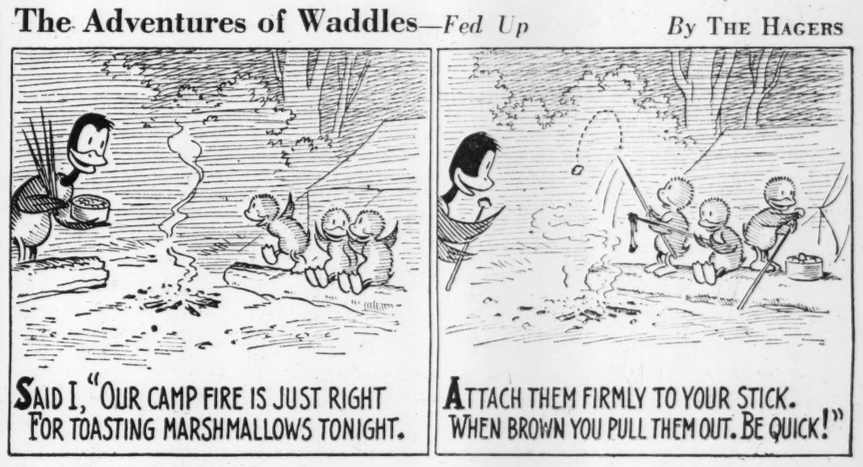


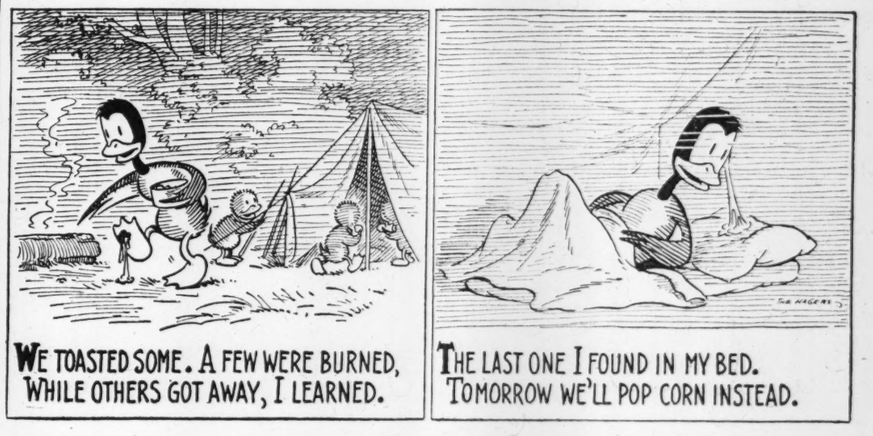
Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

This remarkable rock formation is to be seen a few miles from Harrogate, Yorkshire, and is known as the "Dancing Bear." The size of the huge creature can be judged by the motorcycle in the foreground.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fed Up*

By THE HAGERS


SAID I, "OUR CAMP FIRE IS JUST RIGHT FOR TOASTING MARSHMALLOWS TONIGHT.
ATTACH THEM FIRMLY TO YOUR STICK. WHEN BROWN YOU PULL THEM OUT. BE QUICK!"


WE TOASTED SOME. A FEW WERE BURNED, WHILE OTHERS GOT AWAY, I LEARNED.
THE LAST ONE I FOUND IN MY BED. TOMORROW WE'LL POP CORN INSTEAD.

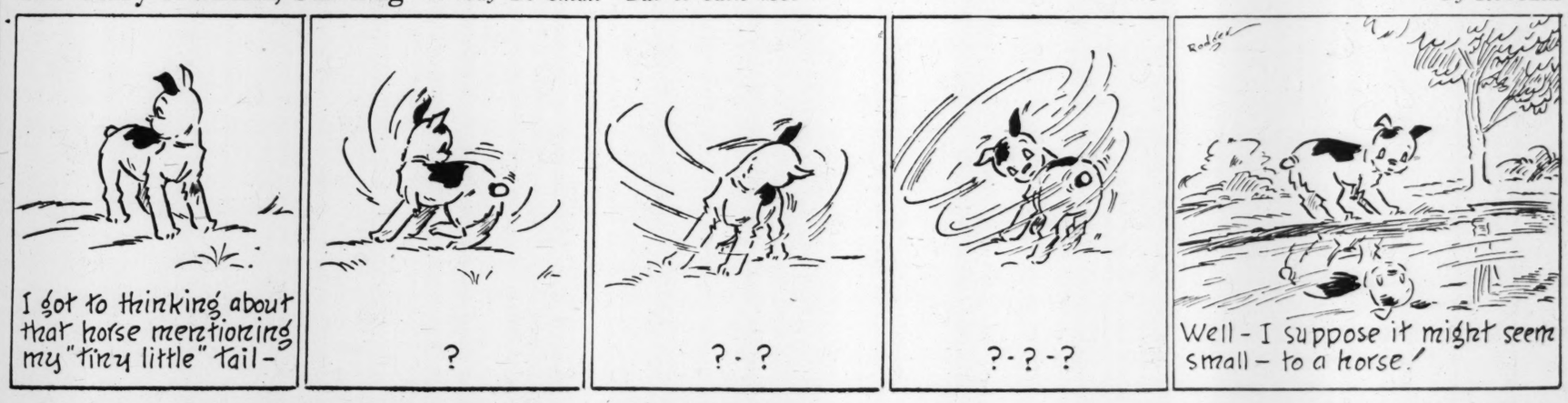
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fair Name of Willowville*

By LE PELLEY

PLUNKY — POPPY HAS MOVED RIGHT HERE TO WILLOWVILLE !
THE POSTMASTER WILL KNOW WHERE SHE LIVES —
HURRY
SAY — JUST WAIT A MINUTE !
IF POPPY LIVES IN WILLOWVILLE, WHAT DID SHE MEAN BY SAYING SHE WAS PRACTICALLY AT THE END OF THE WORLD !? !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It May Be Small—But It Suits Me!*

By RODGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Behind the "Gas" Drive

The vast majority of Americans in the Atlantic Seaboard States are willingly doing their bit to save gasoline. They respond to a patriotic obligation —when the necessity is made clear and they are convinced that the other fellow is going to sacrifice, too. Most of them also are glad to contribute "gas" to British planes, tanks and ships which they feel are gallantly holding the front line for democracy.

Yet there is danger that the larger purposes of gasoline saving may be forgotten or thwarted by small irritations. There have been plenty of these. There has been blundering in Washington. Conflicting estimates of supplies, scolding by Mr. Ickes, confusion about methods, rumors fed on official secrecy —these have not helped. People who have never trusted the Administration's domestic policies have found it easy to join in opposition to the gasoline saving campaign while still strongly favoring the ultimate purpose.

Now frank criticism of methods may help to improve them. But it is essential to keep the end in mind. There is evidence now that isolationists who wish to cripple British war efforts and politicians who wish to embarrass the President are trying to use the natural irritations over "gas" restriction methods for their own purposes. More explanation of the tanker situation may be useful, but assertions of certain Senators that tankers have been unnecessarily diverted to British service sound strange in face of the strict rationing in Britain.

Those who really wish to support British-American defense measures will demand more candor, celerity and common sense in Washington's handling of the program in order to make it effective. For the same reason, they will not be tricked into aiding those who through hatred of Britain or the President may seek to foster a "revolt" against it.

The America's Anniversary

Ninety years ago today the famous schooner America gained for herself the yachting supremacy of the world, and it is worthy of note that superstition attached to the sixth day of the week has been proved baseless by this great cup winner.

The America went into commission for her memorable voyage to Europe on Friday, June 20, 1851, and arrived at Portland Bill on Friday, July 11. After the capture on that same day of the week of the silver flagon that has since borne her name, she flew the British flag for ten years.

On Friday, March 28, 1861, she was recovered by Yankee sailors from the gunboat Ottawa, from the bottom of Duck's creek 70 miles up the St. John's River, in Florida, where the Confederates had sunk her. While serving with the Federal squadron, the America captured a blockade runner entirely unaided, on Friday, October 17, 1862, and the next year went to the Annapolis Naval Academy as a training ship. There she remained for ten years.

Carrying the Friday picture still further, it was on that day that she was saved from threatened destruction when her owner, Charles H. W. Foster of Boston, consented to her restoration to the Naval Academy instead of sinking her in Massachusetts Bay as he had planned.

With the present breaking up at Bristol, R. I., for munitions salvage, of the cutter Ranger, winner of the last Cup match, the America remains the only survivor of all the yachts that defended the cup. The grand old windjammer deserves some sort of permanent dry dock, such as that of Nelson's Victory at Portsmouth.

Efficiency for the Milkman

Milk distributors in New England and the Eastern Seaboard States who are reducing the number of deliveries in order to conserve gasoline are making a praiseworthy contribution to national defense. They might, however, make a still greater contribution were they to consolidate deliveries.

This is not a radical departure. Merchants in many cities employ a single agency to deliver their parcels. Under such a plan, one instead of from four to eight milk trucks would drive up and down every city street and alley. The saving would not be confined to gasoline; costs of delivery could be reduced and labor conserved.

Establishment of a central milk distribution agency for residence deliveries need not be temporary; its efficiency should warrant its continuance beyond the emergency. Moreover, the plan is adaptable anywhere in the United States.

Spanish Hopes

It is best not to look backward on reading the news that unrest is taking shape in Spain and that a Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile is tentatively taking shape in London, sponsored by Whitehall. Sir Samuel Hoare's adroit efforts to coax General Franco away from the Axis apparently have failed.

Juan Negrin and his refugee Government offer the next best medium for inducing unrest against Fascism in the Spanish Peninsula. Muy bien. But what is the advantage of helping Spanish Republicans at this late date?

At least there is advantage enough to be worth a try. The Negrin group has been having an agonizingly difficult task trying to reorganize the scattered refugees. Seemingly irrevocable words have been spoken between Negrin and Indalecio Prieto, who sits athwart his fabulous treasure of gold in Mexico and serves as a rallying point for another faction of refugees.

Meanwhile those Spaniards who travel between the distant communities of their comrades report that many once loyal Republicans have become confused by the factional quarrels among the exiles, are acutely homesick, and want to go home to Spain—Franco or no Franco.

In the midst of this confusion, which surely is understandable in the wake of so terrible a civil war, any kind of order would help.

There are worthy and conscientious men and women on both sides of the Negrin-Prieto conflict. Nevertheless, the Negrin group plainly offers the best promise of an effective anti-Franco organization.

If the Allies supply at least a moderate amount of funds to supplant the Spanish Republican treasure over which Prieto stands relentless guard, and if they offer the established position of a government-in-exile, most students of the Spanish problem believe that there will be a gravitation of the discontented refugees in their direction.

The friends of Republican Spain should not set their hearts too unrestrainedly on the new British maneuver. If Sir Samuel Hoare could tomorrow present a practical scheme for secret understanding with Franco, war necessity would probably lead Whitehall to accept it. It is only after the war that the chaos which the Allies created by mismanaging in Spain what Negrin has called the first battle of the new world war, can be fully undone.

Should Rail Wages Go Up?

Three months ago the five brotherhoods of operating employees on American railways announced a demand for a 30 per cent increase in basic rates of pay. Their action was followed shortly by corresponding demands on the part of the fourteen unions of non-operating employees.

After two weeks of fruitless negotiations in Chicago with representatives of railway management, the unions early this month began taking a strike vote among their 1,200,000 members on 125 systems which operate more than 99 per cent of the steam railway mileage of the United States.

Before the end of August it is to be anticipated that the railway workers will have authorized their leaders to call a nation-wide strike if that is deemed necessary. This would be a cause for extreme alarm if it meant that such a strike was actually imminent. It is a very serious matter at best and is going to call for careful attention within coming weeks.

The Nation obviously cannot afford a tie-up of all its rail transportation facilities in the midst of a national defense crisis. Nor can it grant offhand an increase of approximately a third in the labor cost of rail transportation with the inevitable effect on costs of living and costs of defense.

Fortunately there exists yet a considerable machinery of mediation to be used in resolving the issues presented between unions and management. If a strike should be called, the National Railway Mediation Board would be expected to intervene to hold additional conferences. If it should fail to effect a settlement, President Roosevelt could appoint an emergency fact-finding board as he did in 1938, which would have sixty days in which to report.

It is of the highest moment that this dispute be settled not only peaceably but with justice. A discussion of some of the background facts in the controversy appears in the Wide Horizon column on this page.

The issue very likely will be settled by compromise; it should be a compromise that will still enable the railroads to perform their function as carriers efficiently and economically.

Our Readers Say—

Law and Order, Enforced Internationally

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been very interested to read suggestions of various authorities for the post-war period, published in The Christian Science Monitor. There is, however, one point which, it seems to me, should have further emphasis.

Law is defined by Webster as "a rule of being or conduct established by an authority able to enforce its will." Law and order has been established among individuals by a police force. Before that, individuals had to defend themselves as best they could by force of arms. After the creation of a police force individuals were disarmed, and the individual was punished if he took the law into his own hands.

In international affairs we reversed the process. We disarmed without having a police force to protect the individual nation if attacked. The League of Nations then expected the disarmed countries to punish the criminal or aggressor nation with the weapon of sanctions. Surely this is parallel to requiring unarmed men to punish a dangerous criminal by social ostracism. If we are to have a safe world, one in which we can depend upon international law and order instead of anarchy, we cannot and we must not forget that law is not law without an authority capable of enforcing it.

Right now, Britain and the United States are assuming the role of vigilantes. Surely we can improve on this procedure. We need the courage of Sir Robert Peel who originated the first modern police force. Such a thing was as great an innovation in 1829 as an international police force would be today, but we know now that it is thoroughly practical. Why should we doubt the practicability of the same type of organization in international affairs? MARY G. THOMSON

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Have Democracies Become Soft?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You published an article by Roger W. Babson "Babson Finds No Cause for Pessimism" in which he attacked the democracies as follows:

> The democracies have become soft. Their rulers are no longer men who secure power through ability but rather are politicians winning votes by deceiving the people, encouraging laziness, and offering false security.

I live in one of the democracies that Roger W. Babson is thinking about. And I have a vote. Churchill, Eden, Law, Morrison, Attlee, Bevin, Sinclair: these are some of our rulers. I ask your readers, who are undoubtedly among the best informed in the world, I ask them to consider these men out of their present knowledge of them. Are they deceivers, defeatists, men who have climbed to power, to positions of sacred trust other than by ability?

I will speak for this democratic people and say that they are not so soft as to believe Roger W. Babson whose thought is "to win something which should in the end pay us for our sacrifices. No one can now determine whether after World War II the United States will turn for trade and investments easterly to Europe or westerly to Asia, but by backing both England and China we are sure of one of these great potential continents."

We hope, by fighting this war we shall win the opportunity to freely and eagerly work out on democratic and Christian principles national and international societies according to our needs and abilities. The rest will follow, the trade, the prosperity, the happiness we all desire. And in these our deepest and most earnest aspirations we embrace all the downtrodden and enslaved peoples of Europe, who await our victory.

Hull, England LESLIE G. BUCKLE

Campaign Promises

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What if President Roosevelt *did* state in his campaign speech for re-election in October, 1940, the following: "And while I am talking to you, mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance. . . . Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars. They are going into training to form a force so strong that by its very existence it will keep the threat of war far away from our shores. The purpose of our defense is defense."

That was a year ago. Many things have happened. Hitler and his party are running wild all over Europe. We, the citizens of the United States, should try to understand that there are many crises which did not exist at that time. Why moan about it? Our President doesn't want war, but after all why give the good old U. S. A. to the Germans? TOM E. WETZEL

Elyria, Ohio

Evils of Alcohol

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Pearl Strachan, "My Work Takes Me Into the Slums," is the very best article that I have ever read on the subject of the danger and evils of alcohol. Every point is brought out most effectively, all in one short article.

The Monitor has been a source of growth to me in many ways and has added much to my education. It would take too long to enumerate the many fine things I appreciate in the Monitor, the editorials and the excellent stories about the world news and other matters. M. H.

Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

"Better Than Ever"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have subscribed to, and read The Christian Science Monitor for many years. It has always been the best paper that I could find, but at present it is better than ever before.

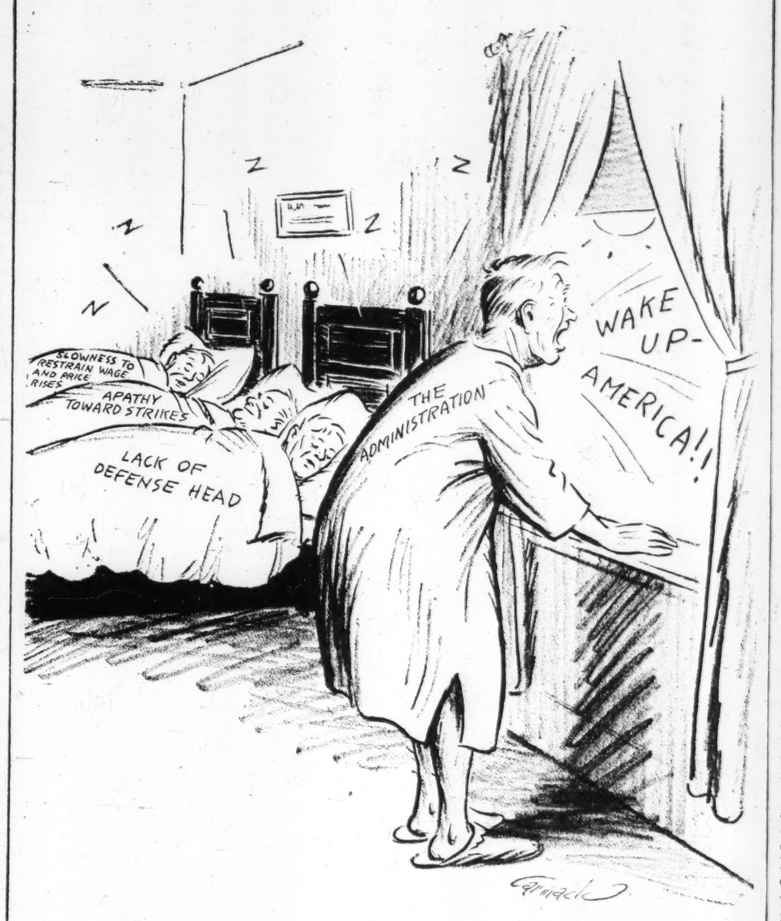
Congratulations! And thanks.

The first page of the second section is grand beyond words. The cartoon, "News Item," is tops. ARTHUR C. WILLIAMS

Long Beach, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Not Begin at Home?



Down the Middle of the Road

Out of the Atlantic Mists

By Erwin D. Canham

If isolationist Senators keep on, they may be able to persuade British public opinion that the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration really means something. The British man-in-the-street, who had been waiting for an American declaration of war, seems to have been no little disappointed to receive an idealistic and somewhat vaguely phrased statement of aims. His dejection was a natural result of mankind's current disillusionment with words and promises. But if Senator Hiram Johnson and his friends are able to prove their contention that the statement is an offensive and defensive alliance, the British will certainly sit up and take notice.

Actually, of course, the isolationists' agitation is strictly part of their campaign against the aid-to-Britain movement, and need not be taken literally. They are just as well aware of the vagueness of the Eight Points as anybody else. They are probably disappointed that there is not more for them to get their critical teeth into. They have done their best to alarm the American people after the Atlantic Conference, but there is little evidence of great success.

To the contrary, the American people are disturbed by several things having little to do with the Eight Points. It is a truism that little details cause the most trouble. But people did not like the extremely obvious presence of the two Roosevelt sons at the meeting with Mr. Churchill. The President's casual explanation that it was "by chance" did nothing to make the detail any more palatable, but the contrary. The American people simply do not relish dynastic behavior. The Roosevelt boys are quite able to make their own way in the world, as they have shown on the occasions when they have struck out for themselves. And the "fitness of things" applies to the great as well as to the lowly.

* * *

This is, indeed, a small point and it may seem ungracious to point it out when the President is carrying such grave responsibilities. But it is important that nothing should spoil the great and noble moments in current Anglo-American history. It is important that Mr. Roosevelt should not acquire some of the blind spots and vanities which jeopardized Woodrow Wilson's mighty contribution to civilization. In his third term, a President should surely have a greater responsibility to the public than ever to avoid anything resembling dynastic favoritism.

On the larger stage, the American people want to know how far they are being committed with Russia. That is the great over-all question of the Atlantic meeting. Americans do not, perhaps, understand all the factors in the Russian situation. To many of them, it is a question of extending very valuable aid to a very questionable ally. They are not certain that Stalin will fight to the bitter end; they do not see how a great deal of American help can be delivered to him; their military experts have been insisting that the Russian armies cannot hold out for long.

Somebody has got to prove to more Americans that Stalin cannot now avoid keeping up the fight against the Nazis, that with help he can maintain some kind of a front indefinitely, that the continuance of Russian power in Siberia is absolutely vital to the United States in the Pacific. The last point is most significant. Russian power in Siberia prevents Japan from readily completing the conquest of China. It is, as Walter Lippmann has pointed out, the equivalent of a second American fleet in the Pacific, and its disappearance would be as bad as the sinking of a large part of the U. S. Navy. This is because it curbs and restrains Japan. Freed from the Russian threat, Japan could extend its conquests until the American position in the Pacific would be in direst danger.

* * *

Such factors as these, and not quibbles about Russian ideology, should be studied by Americans. It is unfortunate that our domestic Reds and Fellow-Travellers are now out in such force supporting aid-to-Moscow. They hinder, rather than help, an unbiased consideration of the importance of Russia to the United States. We should, rather, base our decision upon the advice of our best Admirals and Generals. And to them the value of Russian armies fighting Hitler, of Russians curbing Japan, is inestimable.

The President said he didn't think he would report on the Atlantic meeting to the American people by radio, because the press had done such an adequate job. With all respect, it may be suggested that the press has had no chance to report on the most important questions of all. The British as well as the American people surely know that President Roosevelt was empowered to make no secret agreements whatever, and any other kind of undertakings have to be ratified at least by popular support here. Our policy toward Russia needs such ratification, but first it needs explanation by the President. Unless clarity and candor are the watchwords in the White House, we will again be threatened by the tragic Wilsonian pathway. Mr. Roosevelt remembers that rocky road: he is not likely to tread it if he stops and thinks.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hillbilly Musicians

The American Composers, Entertainers and Songwriters, a national organization formed at Frankton, Ind., has initials that assure the group publicity it doubtless will seek. The first letters reduce themselves to ACES, a combination that makes a greater claim to euphony than the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, known nationally as ASCAP. The ACES wish it known that they compose and sing the hillbilly songs so popular with a certain percentage of the people. They are "the real Americana," their spokesman says. . . .

One thing about the ACES is difficult to reconcile. Almost all of them dress as cowhands on a holiday, their varicolored shirts and ten-gallon hats making the landscape more picturesque. This getup may be explained by the theory that their music is that of the range, the campfire and the lonely prairie. Combining a hillbilly and a cowboy, however, is something that sometimes strains poetic license.—*Indianapolis News*

The Wide Horizon

Workin' on the Railroads

By Tully Nettleton

A railroad strike of national scope is practically unknown in the United States, though the Nation has been on the verge of such a catastrophe several times.

One such threat resulted in the passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law in 1916. The recurring possibility evoked adoption of the Railway Labor Act in 1926 with mediation machinery which has often been recommended as a pattern for other industries. Yet in 1938 when the railroads felt that a 15 per cent general wage reduction was necessary—they had agreed to increase only a short time before but encountered difficulties —the President had to appoint a three-man Emergency Railroad Investigating Board, which recommended against the cut.

The result has been peace in the railroad industry, but peace which the railway managements have come increasingly to feel has been bought at a high price. The price is paid by railroad investors, by the shipping and traveling public, and in a measure by the railway workers in reduced employment.

* * *

Now the operating unions—engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen—have asked a pay increase of 30 per cent, and the unions of non-operating employees—clerks, telegraphers, machinists, shop workers, and others—have asked increases of 30 to 34 cents an hour. Union spokesmen calculate the increases would cost the railroads approximately $600,000,000 a year. Representatives of management assert the higher wages, coupled with paid vacations and other demands, would cost the railroads $900,000,000 a year.

Even by the union estimate the labor organizations are asking that they be given almost an equivalent of the total amount earned by the railroads of the United States last year. Their net operating income, much of which is obligated for interest on bonds, was $682,000,000. But this income for 1941 is improving, and thereon the unions pin their hopes and demands. It was $433,000,000 for the first half of the year, though even this is at an indicated rate of return of only 4.07 per cent on the investment.

Labor leaders also make the arguments that costs of living are increasing and that hourly wage rates in railroad work are actually below those for men of similar skills in other industries. The cost of living argument is familiar but the comparison with other industries is, on its face, rather surprising. The average of hourly earnings for all railroad employees during 1940 was 75.1 cents an hour. The average for March, 1941, quoted from the National Industrial Conference Board, was 82.1 cents for foundries and machine shops, 87.7 cents in iron and steel, and $1.03 cents an hour in the automobile industry.

* * *

Yet this is not the whole story. For one of the major grievances of the railroad managements is the alleged practice of "featherbedding" by which some employees receive considerably more than a day's pay for actually only a few hours of work. For example, under the rules, 100 miles is considered a day's run for an engineer or a fireman and he receives a day's pay. A modern passenger train may make this in two hours, for which, according to Railway Age, the engineer receives $3.67 an hour. Since his mileage is limited to 4,800 a month, he works 96 hours a month—equivalent to twelve eight-hour days—for $352.32 a month, or about $4,228 a year.

In other cases, the roads have had to pay twice or more for the same day's work because a road crew was asked to do switching at some point along the run. That is, the road crew would have to be paid an extra day's compensation for having done another kind of work, and in some instances awards of several years' back pay have also been made to the yard crew supposedly displaced.

If these technical and disingenuous interpretations of rules were straightened out and payment based solely on time actually worked, the operating unions would be in better standing to press for advances in hourly rates. It may be that some of the non-operating unions have a better case in this respect and because of the lower wage rates of many of their employees.

There is a long-range point that all employees need to consider if only in their own interest. The railroads have nothing like a monopoly of transportation in the United States; in fact, they have been and, after the present emergency, again will be in a hard-pressed competitive position. The railroad revenue per ton-mile or per passenger-mile is materially less now than it was in 1929, whereas the average railroad hourly wage is higher in terms of money and particularly in terms of purchasing power than it was then.

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